BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO 114 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

B·S·A Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
16th July ..	DELTA † ..	8,097
23rd „ ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
30th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
6th August ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
13th „ ..	NOVARA ..	6,850
20th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
3rd Sept. ..	DON GOLA ..	8,056
10th „ ..	KAISER I-HIND ..	11,430
17th „ ..	A Steamer ..	
24th „ ..	KALI ERA* ..	15,825
1st October, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
8th „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,346
15th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
22nd „ ..	MALWA* ..	10,911
29th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,097

† DELTA — Through steamer from China calls Bombay for mails only.

* NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
22nd July ..	DUNERA ..	To Colombo, Straits and China.
26th August ..	SOUDAN.* ..	To Colombo Straits and China.
29th July ..	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August ..	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October ..	MANTUA	

Through steamer from London.) *

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July ..	HUGHLI ..	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
15th July ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
18th „ ..	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa
28th „ ..	LIGHTNING	Karachi and Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Leader	5,000	in August	Montreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1336.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure
Buzbu Maru	....	14th July	24th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	25rd July	5th August
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	4th August	16th August

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi	6995	1st July	14th „ Kenkon
Maru No. 8.	N. Akai.	4668	9th „	16th „ Calcutta
Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd „	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th „	2nd „
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st „	12th „
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th „

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls .. Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,83,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased India and England and Dividends collected

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

D. J. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 58-58, Churchgate Street

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received for one year or for shorter periods, the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re 1

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken

E. H. LYND
Agent

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,00,70,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 3,51,11,50

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan) Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street Shroff Bazaar, 297 Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from two cent. to 4 per cent. per annum.

R. D. D. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE

YOUR

MOTOR

(CAR. CYCLE. LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE LD. CO.,

Head Offices: 125., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premiums for India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and U.P.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Bogha & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DARBUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1897.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or	The Chief Agents
209, Bow Bazar,	D. SEN & CO.,
Circus Calcutta.	1 Clive Buildings

Assets Rs. 2,00,00,000 (approx.)

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE. 3/7, Clive St., Calcutta. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B. VAZ, Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor: Sajuddin Ebrahim Chowgule, Late Manager of Parel,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	25,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ascertability, prompt payment, females live insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary. K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.

B. I. Co., Ltd., Poona City — Head Office Lahore

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS not as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 1 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 850 respectively.

Terms on application.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

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DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chief. High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.

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Telephone No. 126.

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(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Horniby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £8,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,736

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Welterverden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

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Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules from

JAYANBAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary pro tem.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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A R816

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A C9973

WANTED—For a contractor's firm in the mofussil of Bombay, a CLERK with good [illegible] and Modi handwriting, Man with college education and good English preferred. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 6027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R794

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A C10049

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A R817

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS in all parts of INDIA and BURMA to sell SEIDEL and NAUMANN'S known and reliable SEWING MACHINES and CYCLES (GERMAN MAKE). Please apply to MESSRS. VITHALDAS LILADHAR Sole Agents Charterred Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R802

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of the Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital which will fall vacant on the 23rd July, 1921. Applications with copies of testimonials and full address should be sent to the SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. HOSPITAL, Bombay, by the 20th July, 1921. T. S. NOVIS, Lieut.-Col. I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.
A C10045

WANTED—Influential educated and respectable INDIANS to sell shares of a sound limited concern on substantial commission and salary of Rs. 100 per mensem to start with. Only men who can guarantee business after convincing themselves of the soundness of the concern should apply to Box No. 6026. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10032

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD., Chief Agents: B. PATEL & CO., 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—WANTED INQUIRERS for the Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Poona and Satara Districts and in Bombay proper also on a pay of Rs. 150 per month or commission or both. Applicants must be experienced men in Life Assurance business and be prepared to guarantee business. Please apply to the above address.
A R800

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal commission to canvass Life and Marriage Insurance Policies monthly premium Rs. 2 and 1 for 1st and 2nd class respectively. Maximum amount payable against each policy Rs. 500 and Rs 250. No Medical examination. Female Insurance Accepted Address VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, 76, Homji Street, Bombay.
A R812

WANTED for the National College Burma One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science and Economics and Mathematics One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June. MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council 49, Sule Pagoda Road Rangoon.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS by a Graduate Head Master well up in English, Mathematics and Sanskrit. Apply Box No. 6030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R820

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ROOMS TO LET.—Plot 64 for CHRISTIANS and others. Plot 65 for HINDUS. Rent moderate, Electric Light, near Chamar Bag, Post Office, PAREL.
C R731

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

BUNGALOW decent and furnished No. 33, Sassoon Road, Poona called Motivilla to be let for the season for Hindus only. The bungalow is on two minutes' walk from the Railway Station just near Bunds. Apply to BABULAL NANCHAND MOTIWALLA, 42, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.
C C10029

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OWNER about to vacate small flat, furnished in European style, is willing to sell furniture, etc., complete as it stands. Apply Box No. 6011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R771

FOR SALE—Two first class COLLIERIES and 1,500 bighas Virgin coal land. For full particulars from S. R. SINHA and Co., 43, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta
G R9997

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C9680

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—5 Jugo-Slavia 1921, 2 to 30h. (Prov. P. Dues—unused), Re. 1. 3 F. Malay States 1904, 1 to 5 dol. Rs. 7. 32 unused Ukraine, Rs. 6. 350 different 1914 to 1921 issues Rs. 15-8. 6 unused Hayti 1904, 2 to 50c. Inverted Centres, Scarce, Rs. 10. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
4 C10055

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding. Apply immediately: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R3/6

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—Rupees one lakh on loan to prosper a flourishing concern. Will give fair rate of interest. Best opportunity for investors. Write Box No. 6012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R772

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

11 LBS. parcel delivered A1 William Pears or best Dessert Apples or A1 Walnuts or Hazelnuts Rs. 5 and 6/8/. Dry unstoned Apricots or Hazelnut or Apricot kernels or Dried Apple rings Rs. 5 per 5 lbs. FRUIT INDUSTRY, Srinagar Kashmir. Telegrams: Amba.
T R681

BEHER LAC COMPANY LIMITED.—A sound investment for share and Agency. Apply to Hd. Office, 97, Clive Street, CALCUTTA:
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE above Bank will REMOVE into their new Premises in APOLLO STREET, on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

7, Mursban Road, Fort, Bombay,
Dated 11th July, 1921.
C10034

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

(Medium of instruction—Urdu. English Language—a compulsory subject). Term begins—SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1921.

NOTICE.

ADMISSION to the First and the Third Year Classes will commence from the 20th June, 1921. Applications to reach the College Office by the 16th of July, 1921. Forms of Application to be had of the Head Clerk, College Office. Applications not according to the prescribed form will not be considered.

A. SIDDIQI, M.A., Ph.D.,
C9939 Principal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership firm of H. A Ebrahim and Co., consisting of Messrs. Hasan Haji Abdulla, Abdool Rahim Haji Abdool Satar and Ibrahim Siddic Fazal and carrying on business in piece-goods at Memon Moholla Bharapooria Market was dissolved on Ashad Sud 1st Samvat 1977.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
C10064

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the advertisement of Auction Sale of Teak Scantlings, at the instruction of Messrs. Biswas and Co., Public should please note that the advertisement is incorrect and that the proceedings are being taken against Messrs Biswas and Co., for their conduct.

S. and L. SATHE.
Timber Merchants,
No. 5, Kandewadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
C10062

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1921. And any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Board,
MANU SUBEDAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C10056

THE HATTERSLEY MILL CO., LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921, at 3 o'clock (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts upto 31st March 1921.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
or The Hattersley Mill Co. Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. Co., (India), Ltd.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th July, 1921, both days inclusive.
C10057

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY PRINTING WORKS, LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED, (In Voluntary Liquidation), held on the 8th day of July, 1921, I, the undersigned, was appointed a Liquidator of the Company in the place and stead of Mr. D. S. Captain who has resigned from the office of the Liquidator of the Company.
Dated the 13th day of July, 1921.

B. H. DASTUR,
Liquidator,
Bombay Printing Works, Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C10053

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.
Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or having passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.
All candidates must produce certificates of moral character and must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 1st July, 1921.
C9923

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BUSHU MARU" having arrived from Singapore via Colombo with the cargo of s.s. "Indo Maru," the consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions, unless a written application for same is received by the undersigned within 7 days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damages are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
When reporting shortages of damages of the cargo, consignees are requested to give marks, number, description, B/L No. and Port of shipment of the same to enable us to institute enquiry, failing which no notice will be taken.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay,
K. SHIMA, Manager.
C10052

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TYPEWRITERS.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Government Stationery Stores at the Town Hall, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1921, at 12 Noon (S.T.) for the disposal of used typewriters and duplicators, etc., which may be seen in the Store Room on SATURDAY, the 16th July, 1921.
2. Delivery will be made after the Collector's confirmation of the sale but the sum bid at the auction for each machine will have to be deposited in advance.

S. A. LEAO,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 11th July, 1921.
C10035

THE BENGAL BRIDGE AND BOLT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Scrip No. 357 for 100 shares numbering 116051/150 of the above-named Company standing in the name of T.D. Parekh, Esqr., is reported to have been lost by the Holder. As the said holder has applied for issue of duplicate Share Certificate this is to announce that the same will be issued after fifteen days from date if in the meantime no objection is received and the same be substantiated.

J. C. BANERJEE,
Managing Agents.
C10066

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 22nd day of July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Dadiba Merwanji Dalal Esquire C.I.E. as Director to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of July, 1921, to the 3rd day of August 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.

N. B.—Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors will be paid on or after the 1st August 1321, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S. T.).
C10038

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2387 OF 1921.

BADRUDDIN AHMEDJI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, a Paper Merchant, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort .....Plaintiff

vs.

(1) LOHAR DAMJI VISHRAM, of Bombay Blacksmith Hindu Inhabitant, a Blacksmith, carrying on business at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort; (2) SHANKERLAL & Co., a firm of Bombay Merchants, carrying on business as Blacksmiths at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort .....Defendants.

To,
Messrs. SHANKERLAL & CO.,
The 2nd defendant firm abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed a plaint in this Court against you and the 1st defendant Lohar Damji Vishram praying that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith deliver up possession of the shop in the defendants' occupation mentioned in the plaint herein situate at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort in Bombay, that the first defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 306 being the arrears of rent upto 6th June 1921 and compensation for the use and occupation of the said property at the rate of Rs. 51 per month from Jeth Sud 1st S.Y. 1977 (7th June 1921) until delivery of possession and for the costs of the suit and that the Court has fixed the 26th day of July, 1921, for the hearing and final disposal of this suit, when you are summoned to appear in the Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions and Note further that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1921.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C10058

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 300 tons Molmien First Class Selected Teak Squares.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of the Marwadi Timber Trading Co.:—

About 300 tons Molmien first class selected Teak squares, above 15 ft. 8 to 14 feet long.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SALVAGE OF THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS, SUCH AS 58 GROUND FLOOR, CAST IRON COLUMNS LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOD, PARTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND A HEAP OF CAST IRON GUTTERS, AND BROKEN SCRAP IRON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Surveyers and Adjustors, on behalf of the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 15th July 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar, in the compound of The Bombay Woollen Mills the above goods, salved from the late fire that occurred there.

AUCTION SALE OF 104 BAGS OF RICE & GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Dock, the following goods landed ex s.s. Surada.
104 bags of rice and of grain sweeping.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 19th July, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Tiles, hanges, iron, lubricating oil, cotton, iron sleepers, perfumery, spirit, pipes, wheels iron, lead ore, valaria seeds, potatoes, batteries, champagne, joists, crucibles, nails, toys and glassware, earthenware pots, bundle rotten, samples planks, gunnies, wine, thermos flasks, bangles, machinery, lockets, copra, tea, keys, steel, grapes, provision, books, m. foil, silver platedware, gas engine parts, iron Ghatt, penknives, cloth, coal, china clay, cars, bamboo, blinds, kerosine oil.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

89, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 3402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHANDARI STREET, OPPOSITE THE CARPENTER STREET, NEAR NAL BAZAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee under the Indenture of 2nd Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part and subject to the first mortgage the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878, together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7468 and Street Nos. 29/31 and which all premises are situated at Bhandari Street, Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Patane, on or towards the West by the Bhandari Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Deva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE USERS.

Outright Auction Sale of Entire Stock of Woollen, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, ready made clothings, Hosiery, Collars, Leather goods, Perfumery, shop furniture, Electric fans and fittings, etc., etc., of the old and well known High Class Tailors Messrs. E. M. Ebrahim at Linden House, opposite Green's Mansions on Apollo Bunder, by order of the concerned.

On SATURDAY, the 16th and SUNDAY, the 17th day of July at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 4927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND USERS.

SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 15TH JULY, 1921, AT 52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Auction Sale of all the Remaining Jewellery of a going Concern, The Bharatkhand Jewellery Mart.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street (where the goods are arranged for sale), by order of the partners of the Bharatkhand Jewellery Mart, all the remaining goods from an auction held on 10th July, 1921, of the said Mart, including:—

Rings, earrings, necklaces, kudas, poserings, collar buttons, collars, single and double lined pearl bangles, set with diamond, emerald, rubies and necklaces set with pearls and rubies, silver vase, wrist watches, etc.

The above is on view and will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of W. J. Greengrasee, Esq., of Vacuum Oil Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Pier, the household furniture, consisting of drawing room suites, dining table, chairs, single and double beds, mirror door almyrahs, dinner service writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teatrays, English sideboard, safe, utensils, crockeries, etc.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full size Chubb's, Milner's and Godrej's safes, etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—
25 barrels amslel Pilsner Beer.
2 cases rocking horses (Loys).
4 cases "Tea."
1 case motor parts.
8 electric hanging fans.
3 full size and small Chubb's safes.
9 cases champagne.
Shoe polish boxes and tubes, tooth powder, toilet papers, Barrow thermometer and Syphon bottles.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Rakhmabai widow of Balkrishna Surve:—
4 bags tobacco.

By order of an European gentleman:—
One overland motor car, 35 model, 5 seater, No. 4524.
One Harley Davidson motor cycle with side-car No. 5245.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NORTH BROOKE STREET OUT OF FORT BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Kheja Punja Mahomed and Ismail Punja the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ranjee Naga Kumbhar the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Said Mortgage under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th March 1919 sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1921, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 260 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings or temple of Radha Krishna standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of North Brooke Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3922 and New No. 9955 Old Survey No. 175 and New Survey No. 5607 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7744 and Street No. 249—261 and bounded on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage on or towards the West by North Brooke Street or Portuguese Street on or towards the North by the passage and burial ground for the Jews and on or towards the South by the property of Tribai, widow of Babajee Ramjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, attorneys for the Mortgagor at their office Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
Daily At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA
A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises featuring the Beautiful Star
JUANITA HANSEN AND WARNER OLAND
THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 3rd "The Trail of the Wolf"
Episode 4th "The Open Window"
Episode 5th "The Tower Room".

GAUMONT GRAPHIC
AND
"MISS CINDERELLA"

FOR THE LAST TIME!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a supremely fascinating Picture (5 Reels) of Love, Mystery, Devotion and Revenge.
"THE GROUCH"
(5 Reels—5,000 feet)
A dainty morsel of the World Pictures Series, featuring the world renowned Stars
MONTAGU LOVE
and
DOROTHY GREEN
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7, 8-45 an 10-15 p m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
Starting Saturday Next!
A delicious roarsome 5 Reel Drama of modern life.
"MISS HOBBS"
From the Side-splitting Play of Jerome K. Jerome.
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG ST.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by order of the mortgagees Ratanbai Rustomji Billimoria and others and on account and risk of the mortgagors Kikabhoy Mahomedali Chitharia and others.

The following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Baloo Sarang Street containing about 135 sq. yds. registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 2085 together with the building standing thereon and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 149 and Street Nos. 206 to 208 and is bounded as follows: on the East by Baloo Sarang Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by property of Kikabhoy Mahomed Chitharia and others and on the South by property of Abdulhoosein Chindiwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

No. 4 of the Big 5.

"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
REVEALS
NORMA TALMADGE

In a fascinating role, as the wife of Capt. Merryon, Puck Norma Talmadge) seeks to draw "The Safety Curtain" over her unhappy past.

A STAR OF DAZZLING BEAUTY
NORMA TALMADGE
The Dainty Personality of the Screen.
IN
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
Ethel M. Dell's surprising Story
OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE

PATHE GAZETTE AND OTHER FILMS.

This Saturday 16th July
"The Pride of the Clan"
FEATURING
MARY PICKFORD.

A DOUBLE PROGRAMME!

at the GLOBE, THIS WEEK, Commencing To-day, Friday!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS are glad to announce that they are putting up a two-fold bill at their Palatial Picture House, the

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

An enchantingly beautiful, historical and religious Cine—Drama

"SANT TUKARAM"
(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

produced by the celebrated Hindoostan Film Coy, is put on the boards. Sant Tukaram is not a saint of the Jungle, but one with a wife, and children. He has daily poverty and calumny to face. The Pandit class had become too much literary and had lost touch with the scientific aspects of our national culture. The masses were left to grope in the dark without a leader to guide them. There was a gap left which nobody could fill. Tukaram filled it and filled it with conspicuous success.

The Programme will also be
Supplemented by Six Parts of the Serial running at present
"The Lurking Peril"

Special Timings for To-day: (Five Shows to-day as under:) 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) First Show; 3 p.m. Second Show; 5-30 p.m. Third Show; 8 p.m. Fourth Show; 10-30 p.m. Fifth Show.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VILVET FINGERS"
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT
A vivid colorful serial of the underworld! It has more suspense than an ARENE LUPIN novel! It is more baffling than a SHERLOCK HOLMES experience! THRILS! ACTION! SUSPENSE!

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

TIME
Daily 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturdays & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m.
Sundays 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW!

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 14.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 345 steady in accordance with 29 points higher in New York futures, and declined to Rs. 343. It then advanced till Rs. 346 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 436½. At Colaba the market apened at Rs. 346 and closed at Rs. 346.

Our market for ready cotton remained unchanged yesterday with fair inquiry for high class quality from shippers and for nice stapled old cotton from local millwalas. About 3000 bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 14th July 1921

Fully Good Broach	July-August		347
" " Bengal	July		285
" "	September		293
Fine Oomra	July		336
" "	September		340

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 14th July 192

F. G. Broach	July-August		346
Fully Good Bengal	July,		281
Fully Good Bengal	September		291
[illegible]	July,		336
[illegible]	September		346

SPOT QUOTATION

Bombay, 14th July 192

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bengal and Sind Fine		302	287	270
[illegible] Oomra No. 1		353	344	326
[illegible] Central P. No. 1		383	373	351
[illegible] Central P. No. 1		368	363	338
[illegible] Broach			359	346
Jassbhoras F			363	308

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton [illegible] etc., for the 12 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th July 1921:

Cotton		10,574 Bales
Wheat		8,451 Qrs.
Linseed		3,437
Rape, etc.,		468
Sagellyseed		150
Copperseed		276
Groundnuts		1813
Cottonseed		395
Rice		3942
Groundnuts		nil.
Cottonseed		17,102 Bags
Downseed		Nil
Bean		1612 Bags
Gram		2431 Bags
Jowar		Nil
Barley		3813 Bags
Sajree		967 Bags
Jo		207 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 14.

Bars Gold Rs. 32-10-0.0
Bar Silver ready Rs. 99-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 5/16.
D. D. on Paris 290.
S. M/st D. A. 320.
T. T. on Japan 206.
London Gold 112-9.
London Silver spot D. 37¾.
London Silver Forward D. 37-1/8.
American Cross rate 3.65½.
Paris cross rate 46.50.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 75
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal 1939 to 49 99.
4 per cent. By. Improvement Trust 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady, owing to speculators buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay stock Exchange.

Ah. Advance 2300, By. Cotton 1250, By. Dyeing 1800 xrt., Century 1195, Cent. India 4560, Colaba Land 2800, Crescent 740 xd., Currimbhoy 1925 xd., David 1740, Esw. Sassoon 575, Fazulbhoy 1550, Finlay 1080, Ind. Bleaching 190 xd., Ind. Malwa 790, Kastorchand 1500, Kohinoor 3460, New Great 1040, Pabani 875, Pearls 1197/8 xd., Phoneix 1230, Premier 217/8, Shapurji 450, Simplex 872/8 Swan 1275, Swadeshi 4950, Tata Mill 1550, Vishnu Cotton 1300.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 850, B. Burma 565, B. Burma N. I. 175 pr., Bt. Burma pet 14, B. Tramway 132/8, B Steam 305, Bundi cement 38/8, xd., Katni Ord. 290, Katni Defd 1390, New India Assurance 23, Tata Iron Ord 1164 xd., Tata Iron Defd 660, Tata New Ord 105, Tata Iron N. Dfd 575, Tata Hydro 940, Tata Oil 95, Scindia Steam 11.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT.

The following is the text of the weekly commercial report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., of London, dated the 16th June, 1921:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,547,440 as compared with £126,545,430 last week.

The fair amount of gold that came into the market was taken for New York.

Gold to the value of dollars 5,684,000 has been received in New York—dollars 2,250,000 from London, dollars 2,420,000 from Sweden, dollars 660,000 from France, and dollars 354,000 from the West Indies.

The Transvaal gold output for May, 1921, amounted to 687,776 fine ounces, as compared with 681,382 fine ounces in April, 1921, and 659,641 fine ounces in May, 1920.

SILVER.

Business has been comparatively inactive during the week. India has figured as a buyer and also (yesterday and to-day) as a seller, whilst a small purchase has been reported for China, possibly in the nature of bear covering. The Continent has sold silver, and some speculative interest has been taken in the same direction.

The market has shown a front of apparent steadiness. A good deal of this is owing to the appreciation of gold reflected in the U. S. exchange, and to a consequent indifference to make silver sales from that quarter. On the whole the position of China with regard to silver is immobile. On the one hand are obstinate speculators who have sold sterling, (that is to say, bought silver); on the other, are banks which hold a different view of the relation between silver and sterling.

India has been a powerful force this year, but may be said to have shot its bolt for the moment, and, pending an assured and favourable monsoon, is hardly likely to figure heavily as a buyer unless more gold is available for export than has recently been making its appearance.

The rupee has been fairly maintained of late, but an untoward monsoon would certainly have an unusually ill effect. At present the rains, which arrived late, seem somewhat uncertain. It may be mentioned that the intrinsic value of the rupee, with silver at 35d., is not much over 1s. 1d.

Trade demand for silver is almost non-existent—luxury trades are beginning to feel the stress of the times and the pockets of many spenders are not so well filled or the owners are not inclined to part readily with the contents. In other words, caution is the mot d'ordre.

Behind, however, the apparent steadiness (helped by lessened production and U. S. purchases under the Pittman Act), looms the possibility of unseen and powerful factors arising out of the European demonetization of the metal. The changed attitude toward currency acts in two ways, it prevents fresh purchases on behalf of Mints and it places from time to time supplies on the market of more or less importance. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" referred in its issue of the 6th June, 1921, to a stock of one million kilos (32,150,000 ounces) which the Reichsbank proposes to pledge with the object of obtaining funds for the discharge of German obligations due on the 31st August for Reparations to the Allies. The collection of the silver from the various branches of the Reichsbank may take some time. Various banks are said to have been approached in England, America, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland on the question of advancing the money. The difficulty of easily disposing of such a large accretion of silver seems to be the reason why the idea of borrowing is entertained, rather than that of attempting an immediate sale. Obviously, also, the reduction of the quality of British silver coin from .925 to .500 is resulting in a surplus stock of silver. Whether one or other, or both of these substantial accumulations be realised—and it is difficult to see why they should be held unsold for an indefinite period—the fact of some sixty or even eighty million ounces of demonetized silver being held in abeyance is a serious factor in estimating the sterling value of silver. Notwithstanding an undoubted shrinkage of supplies brought about by the higher cost of mining, and by the operation of the Pittman Act, bull operators will find it difficult to avoid the sensation of skating upon very thin ice.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.
(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—16768, May 22; 16781, May 31; 16789, June 7.

Silver coin and bullion in India—6641, May 22; 6717, May 31; 6719, June 7.

Gold coin and bullion in India—2430, May 22; 2430, May 31; 2436, June 7.

Securities (Indian Government)—6802, May 22; 6799, May 31; 6799, June 7.

Securities (British Government)—835, May 22; 835, May 31; 835, June 7.

No coinage was reported during the week ending the 7th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 11th instant consisted of about 38,700,000 ounces in sycee, and 27,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 40,100,000 ounces in sycee, and 27,500,000 dollars on the 4th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 4d. the tael.

Quotations:—

June 10—35.1/2d. cash, 35.1/4d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std., 111s. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
June 11—35.3/4d. cash, 35.1/2d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std.
June 13—35.3/4d. cash, 35.1/2d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std., 110s. 5d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
June 14—35.5/8d. cash, 35.1/2d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std., 110s. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
June 15—35d. cash, 35d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std., 109s. 2d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
June 16—34.5/8d. cash, 34.5/8d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std., 108s. 7d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
Average—35.3/5d. cash, 35.229d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std., 109s. 10d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 3/8d. and 1/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 13.

The trough of low pressure projects into the Bay and conditions are more favourable of widespread rain. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and Burma excluding Tennaserrin, Chota Nagpur, Summotone, the Punjab, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras and Deccan and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, East United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, North East Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Gujerat and South East Madras.

Chief amounts were:—Port Blair, Rangoon, Bassein, Daimond Island one inch, Akyab and Myitkyina one and half, Silchar two, Haribag one, Ranchi, Purnea three, Gaya two, Jhansi a half, Roorkee one and half, Muktesar and Mussoorree one, Amballa and Ludhiana a half, Rawalpindi and Harnai a quarter. Amraoti and Khandwa one, Seoni one and half, Raipur two, Bombay four, Malegaon two, Sholapur one, Aurangabad two, Gulbarga one and half, Raichur one, and Madura three.

Forecast:—Some extension in Bengal an Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.665
Temperature of Air	degrees	81 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	78 0
Dew Point	"	77 0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = cloudy—10)		8 0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	84 1
Minimum do do		75 4
General direction of Wind		SSE, W.
From Midnight to Midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	122
Fall of Rain	inches	0 05
Total fall during month	"	6 65
do. year	"	37 61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th		0 02

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday.	20th July	0 5a	27 0
		11 55a	25 0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday.	20th July	5 12	16 7
		6 6a	18 8

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Emperor v. Nanalal Morarji Dave.
(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

The accused was charged with (1) committing criminal breach of trust as a servant of Rs. 13,150 the property of the firm of Jivalal Ujamsey and Co. in which he was one of the partners and (2) with falsification of the cash book of Jivalal Ujamsey and Co., by causing to be falsely debited Rs. 13,150 to Chhotalal Chhaganlal on 12th April 1918 and causing to be falsely credited Rs. 14,899 to Chhotalal Girdharlal and Co. on 16th May 1919.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

THE FACTS.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were that in the firm of Jivalal Ujamsey and Co., there were as partners Vadilal Purshotam and Co and the accused. Each of them had an eight annas share. Vadilal Purshotam's firm consisted of Vadilal, Nagardas and Ujemsi. The firm of Jivalal Ujemsi started in 1917 and a deed of partnership was made. Clause 7 stated that the accused was to draw Rs. 125 per month and Clause 8 stated that the accused was not to enter into any independent business. Vadilal and Nagardas were not in Bombay when the firm started. The firm of Jivalal Ujamsey had their office in Medows Street and had two godowns in Ahmedabad Street. In September 1918 Vadilal came to Bombay from Singapore and went to Ranpore as his mother was ill. During all this time the accused was in sole charge of business and of books and godowns It was alleged by the prosecution that taking advantage of his being left in sole charge, the accused commenced to do business in colours and dyes and in October 1918, purchased 22 casks of Congo Red from a firm called J. Monie and Co. 20 casks out of these were debited to Jivalal Ujamsey and Co. Out of these 20 casks 3 went away having been given away to a merchant named Sarupchand. Nothing of consequence happened October 1918, and March, 1919. In March 1919, accused told one clerk of the firm to go and buy some empty casks and between 20th and 25th of March 1919, Jivanlal, the clerk purchased empty casks from Surji Vallabhdas and Co. These casks were brought in the godown by carts. In the books of the Surji Vallabhdas these casks appeared to be in the name of Jivalal Ujamsey and Co. Then accused asked Jivanlal to buy some stuff called 'Geru'. Eight or ten bags of Soda Ash were brought and the 17 casks of real Congo Red were adulterated and made into 42 casks. Jivanlal attended to the preparation of these mixtures and the accused supervised it. 800 or 1,000 empty tins were purchased and labels were got printed. Five of these casks were sold to one Chandrakanta a merchant. Two casks were sold to Mohanlal Muljl. In May 1919 Vadilal Purshotam came to Bombay as he had received some disquieting rumours about the accused. Vadilal got the books of account looked up and found that there was an entry on April 4, 1918, debiting one Chhotalal Chhaganlal a sum of Rs. 13,150 (supposed to have been advanced through a broker Chhaganlal Chimanlal on goods). Accused was asked about this entry but he gave some explanation which did not satisfy Vadilal. After some days when the accused was asked about this entry he showed an entry of Rs. 14,899 in May 1919 credited to one Chhotalal Girdharlal with interest. The accused told Vadilal that the sum of Rs. 14,899 (Rs. 13,150 and 1,749 interest) had been repaid and the goods taken by Chhotalal. Subsequently the accused filed a suit for dissolution of partnership. A consent decree was taken in that suit; but Vadilal made a complaint to the C.I.D. on 5th August, 1919 and the accused was arrested on 25th March 1920. The prosecution case was that the accused embezzled the sum of Rs. 13,150 belonging to the firm for doing independent business and for the purpose of concealing that embezzlement made the debit and credit entries on the name of Chhotalal Chhaganlal a fictitious person as stated above. The accused was therefore committed to take his trial on charges of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts. This was the second trial of the accused as in the last sessions the accused was put up for his trial for similar charges in respect of another entry of Rs. 10,000 debited to one Mangaldas Chimanlal. At that trial the accused was found "not guilty" by 5 to 3 and was acquitted.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the accused had nothing to do with the colour business as it was started at the suggestion of one Jivanlal a clerk of the firm who knew about colours and that it was the firm's business.

The debit entry of Rs. 13,150 in April 1918 and the credit entry in May 1919 to Chhotalal Chhaganlal were genuine entries and if a merchant of that name could not be found in 1921, that was no reason for the prosecution to allege that the entries were therefore false.

The hearing of the case lasted for six days. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" by 8 to 1 and his Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

CAUSING HURT UNDER PROVOCATION.

ACCUSED GETS 4 YEARS RIGOROUS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)
Emperor.
vs
Mohanlal Hira ..... Accused.

The accused a Hindu aged 26 was charged with the murder of his wife Muloobai on the 7th of May 1921.

Mr. Bahadurjee with Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar appeared for the Crown.

Mr Kenneth Kemp appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were as follows:—The accused was a mason employed in the Colaba Land Mills Co. He resided with his wife, the deceased, in a room in the Mill chawl. In February 1921 the accused made a complaint to the police that his wife had been abducted by two men for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her. One of the men charged was a motor-car driver named Chotalal.

These men were tried in the Sessions about two months ago and both were acquitted Four or five days after that case was over the wife went to the motor-driver. She stayed with him for four or five days and then returned home to her husband. He allowed her to remain with him for 3 or 4 days when he came to know that she was taking food to the motorwala. On the 5th he caught her red-handed taking food to him. He (the husband) struck her with a stick and the food fell out of the bundle. He pushed her in and went and complained to the police. When he returned he found that she had gone away. She returned on the 7th of May in the morning at about 7 o'clock. She came and quarrelled with him and abused him wildly. She kept on asking a divorce which she said would be good for both of them. He refused, she said that while he the husband had only spent Rs. 500 over her at the trial the motorwalla had spent Rs. 2,500 and had set apart another Rs. 1,500 for the purpose of getting the husband killed. Under this provocation the husband completely lost his temper and assaulted her with a slab of stone which was lying near, inflicting a wound on the head and fracturing the base of the skull, causing her death. The accused himself went and informed the police about what he had done.

The accused in his statement to the Court in the course of which he mentioned all these facts said that he never intended to kill his wife or to cause her grievous hurt.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "causing grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation" and his Lordship sentenced the accused to 4 years rigorous imprisonment

HUSBAND MURDERS WIFE.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Emperor.
vs.
Vithu Dharma ..... Accused.

The accused in this case a Hindu aged 45, was charged with having committed the murder of his wife Drupatibai on 30th of March 1921.

Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Amin appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. Gaswala, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were as follows. The deceased was the wife of the accused and they both of them worked at a stone quarry at Sewri and lived there in huts supplied by the contractors. Another person Ganoo was also working there and the accused suspected his wife of being on intimate terms with Ganoo, who used to have his mid-day meals with them On the 30th of March they all went to Parel Station to see off the brother of the deceased. Early on the morning of the 31st of March when the sister of the accused left her room, next door to go out for natural purposes at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, she saw the body of the deceased lying before the door of her room absolutely naked. She was found lying in a pool of blood. Accused was not found in his room. He was traced next day on a platform of the Poona Station and arrested and put before the City Magistrate before who mhe made the following statement:

"My wife was with me since she was seven years old. Her name is Drupati. Now she was the mother of seven children. In spite of this she became intimate with the Mahar named Ganu who was employed in the mine in the neighbourhood of Chavaneshwar. 4 months have elapsed since this took place. Ganu and my wife both began to commit adultery in my presence in my house. They began to live as husband and wife. I warned my wife about this several times. But she did not heed my warning. nay, she despised me openly on the presence of her paramour as a result of her intimacy with him.

I saw with my own eyes, Ganu and Drupadi sleeping at one place. On Wednesday night Ganu left the place. Then I persuaded my wife to come to me. She despised me. The knives that are in the Court one small and one big had been bought by me from the bazar. I placed the knife over the nose of my wife but did not cut it then.

I cut her neck, I cut it on the back side, she became silent, subsequently I inflicted two or four wounds on her back and she fell breathing heavily, I then ran away from the place.

Then stated his movements till he was arrested at the Poona Station.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder saying that he committed the murder under grave and sudden provocation and recommended him to mercy.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

King-Emperor v. Haji Bajorbhai Jorabhai, accused.

The accused a Mahomedan aged 27 was charged with having on the 5th of April 1921 committed the murder of one Haji Mahomed Tash Mahomad Tak-tosh by shooting him with a revolver.

Mr. Bahadurjee and Dr. P. N. Daruwala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Amin appeared for the accused.

The accused and the deceased were both hawkers in knives and had their shops in Chor Bazar. On the 5th of April at about 6 p.m. the deceased was seated at his shop with four others. At that time the accused also came to the shop. He was wearing a big overcoat and had his bedding under his left arm. When he came up he put down the bedding about 3 or 4 paces from where the deceased and his friends were seated. He drew out a revolver from under the right hand sleeve of his over coat and immediately fired it at the deceased. He did not say or speak anything before he fired. The deceased was struck on the chest. He got up and tried to run away. After shooting at the deceased the accused cocked the revolver and tried to fire again but the sleeves of his coat got entangled with it and the revolver did not go off. Haji Sidick, one of the persons sitting with the deceased, then got up and throwing his hands round the accused threw him down. Another person Haji Guldas came up and put his foot on the accused's wrist and so removed the revolver from his hand. The police was called and the accused given in its charge There were five unspent cartridges in the revolver. The deceased was taken to a hospital where he died two days later, on the 7th of April.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder against the accused and his Lordship sentenced him to death.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

King-Emperor v Bhiva Shiva Kokate, accused.

The accused a Hindu aged 35 was charged with aiding and abetting one Babu Jipru in the murder of one Karam Tukaram.

Mr. Bahadurjee with Mr. Mansingh Karsandas appeared for the Crown.

Mr O'Gorman appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased Sukaram Tukaram had a nephew by name. On the 25th of December, Tukaram had some dispute with one Babu Narayan, who abused Tukaram with the consequence that a struggle ensued. The deceased went and separated the two. After the separation, the accused and Jipru took hold of Sakaram. The accused threw him down and Jipru attacked him with a stick and afterwards with knife inflicting injuries of which he died at the hospital two days later on the 27th December at midnight. The accused managed to escape at the time. Bapu Jipru was, however, tried and convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and he was now serving the sentence passed upon him. Eventually the accused was traced at Ratnagiri and was arrested.

The jury unanimously found the accused 'not guilty' and his Lordship acquitted and discharged the accused.

Reports from Moradabad Balliam, Shahjahanpur and other places show that efforts of Liberal Party to combat non-co-operation movement are meeting with success.

His Excellency gave a Dinner Party in honour of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Persia, on Tuesday.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

REJOINDER TO MR. WADIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of my Committee is drawn to a letter of Mr. Jamshedji Ardesir Wadia in your issue of the 22nd June, 1921, and the 5th July last. He observes in the former letter that "Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and his friends, the member of the Indian Chamber of Commerce are now anxious that the exchange should be taken to two shillings to the rupee", and that the Indian Merchants' Chamber at a recent interview with the Hon. Mr. Hailey demanded when he was going to raise the rupee to two shillings as they could not wait any longer. Presumably, Mr. Wadia wants to prove the inconsistency on the part of the Indian Chamber where he observes later on that "the same denounced the high rate of exchange and spoke in unmeasured terms about the ruinous effects of high exchange." My Committee cannot understand on what basis Mr. Wadia makes the allegation that the Indian Chamber demanded at their recent interview with Mr. Hailey that the rupee should be raised to 2s. They in fact observed as follows: "The commercial community has some sad experience of Government interference in currency and exchange matters and are of opinion that further Government interference will not be helpful, nay, even be harmful, unless the whole situation is reviewed by a Committee of experts, merchants and bankers in this country." Surely such a request for the appointment of a Committee cannot be construed into meaning that the Chamber wanted a 2s. exchange. In their interview with the Hon. Mr. Hailey my Committee did urge that an equitable solution of the difficulty with regard to the deadlock in the Import trade should be sought.

There can be no question, but that the various steps taken by Government last year did lead the mercantile community to think that exchange would not be allowed to go below 2s. But for such action on the part of the Government merchants that made forward purchases in sterling would necessarily have looked forward to 1s. 4d. *as the only rate they could count on* when things returned to normal, and there can be no question that but for this 2s. basis that merchants were led to adopt many of the orders that went to Manchester early in 1920 would not have gone. Hence my Chamber thinks that Government can be rightly held responsible for the deadlock in the piecegoods trade and can be rightly asked to take measures to relieve those that had been so seriously affected by its action.

In his second letter Mr. Wadia says that although the Government fixed 16d. to the rupee in 1893 we did not attain fixity till 1899, i.e., some six years later and he would, therefore, draw the conclusion that the situation this time is similar and merchants should have known that the new rate might not get established for years. Will you permit me to point out that the two cases are not on all fours? This time the Government deliberately took certain steps to make their ratio effective, e.g.:—

(1) sales of gold to depress it to Rs. 16 to total the new parity;

(2) sales of Reverse Bills at many pence over the market rate and on a basis conforming to the new parity;

(3) giving statutory sanction to these changes by amendment of the Coinage and the Paper Currency Acts. (In 1893 this was done only *after* the new rate of 16d. had become effective from natural causes, while this time the Acts were changed immediately and *before* the 2s. rate had become effectively established from natural causes.)

These were very deliberate steps taken by Government with all the resources of the country at its back and in the teeth of the strongest protests from the public. Is Mr. Wadia aware that no such steps were taken by Government in 1893? They simply closed the Mints and waited and left natural causes to operate. This time deliberate action was taken and, at enormous cost too, to establish the new rate immediately and now Government disclaims responsibility for the consequences to the trading community of this action. My Chamber thinks that Government should admit the responsibility for the logical consequences of its own action and take steps to relieve those that had suffered thereby. If a wrong had been done, it is but fair to call upon those responsible for it to make good losses sustained thereby, and such a demand cannot be construed as a demand for a perpetuation of the wrong. Similarly our asking the Government to make good the losses due to its ill-advised currency policy of last year cannot be construed as a demand by our Chamber for a perpetuation of such policy. The Chamber has consistently protested against the changes recommended by the Babington Smith Committee as can be readily seen by any one that will take the trouble to go over the various representations made to Government from time to time and in alleging that we want the establishment of the 2s. rate, Mr. Wadia has sadly misrepresented the views of this Chamber.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary,
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
July 9.

An Allahabad message of July 13 says:—Mr. Geoffry Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and Mr. C. H. Malins, Postmaster-General of the United Provinces, who paid a visit to Allahabad yesterday leave to-day, the former for Calcutta and the latter for Aligarh.—(A. P.)

After prolonged touring in the provinces Lala Lajpat Rai has repaired to Dalhousie for a brief rest.—(A. P.)

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.

The wonderful book 'the Heavens Unveiled' enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth, Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.

R819

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND

AT KARACHI.

Two plots of land, one on Bunder Road, measuring about 417 feet by 368 feet, area about 149,759 square feet, and the other on Marston Road measuring about 377 feet by about 465 feet, area about 169,155 square feet. On behalf of the Military Authorities these plots of land, in the best business quarter of Karachi will be sold by auction (unless previously disposed by private treaty) on Bunder Road plot on 20th July, 1921 at 5 p. m.

Further particulars and details can be obtained on application to

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, MILITARY WORKS,

Western Command Headquarters, Karachi.

If these plots proceed to auction, Reserve prices will be fixed on the day of sale.

POONA LETTER.

AGITATION OVER COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MR PARANJPYE'S POLICY CRITICISED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 10.

The one problem that is being threshed out here for the last fortnight is that of free and compulsory primary education. The ministerial speech served as an alarm to rouse the critics to their duty. The attack on Mr. Paranjpye first originated in the fold of the Liberals. The Nationalists soon took it up, and a remarkable quadrangular coalition of Messrs. Kelkar, Bhopatkar, Kale and Kamitkar, is at present engaged in an unceasing agitation in favour of immediate introduction of free and compulsory primary education. The storm has started all of a sudden; and who knows whether it would abate till the minister is brought round?

Two years ago, Mr. Paranjpye had fought over the same or similar problem with some Nationalist members of the Poona Municipality. Then, it was a local tussle, and Mr. Paranjpye, too, was an independent Liberal. To-day the question has assumed a provincial character and Mr. Paranjpye having preferred to exchange his independent position for that of a minister—may it be with an honest motive to serve the country—has got to solve it himself. But nevertheless, the same old story of insuperable difficulties is again being told! The simple truth is that the minister feels helpless in spite of himself.

The popular and reasonable demand, as is expressed in the press and on the platform, is for the *immediate* introduction of the element of compulsion; and not after two years, as is pleaded by the minister, who **till then intends to await the Panchayats** to come in existence through which compulsion may be effected in the rural areas. Establishment of School Committees, rather than waiting for Panchayats for a definitely indefinite period is a rival suggestion thrown out for the ministerial consideration; and in this will be found the way to solution, provided, a potent will underlies the whole discussion.

The Poona Municipality.

As expected, the local Municipality has been astir with regard to the problem of free and compulsory primary education. The opinion of the public, as ascertained from the discussion that took place in the meetings of invited prominent citizens, is stated in the form of two propositions:—(i) That the public consents to the introduction of free and compulsory primary education within the Municipal area in the case of both boys and girls simultaneously, (ii) That all the required money is to be raised by taxation. The Municipal members will shortly consider the proposals. It is to be hoped that the object in view will not be allowed to suffer amidst the numerous amendments that will pour in.

The Late Mr. Patwardhan.

Mr. Pandurang Narsinha Patwardhan died of pneumonia at Ghodnadi on Wednesday, the 6th instant. As a prominent member of the 'Ilihasa Samshodhak Mandal,' as an able and considerate editor of the "Rashtrahitaishi," a short-lived vernacular weekly, and as a sincere and silent national worker, Mr. Patwardhan was known all over Maharashtra. He was an ardent admirer of the Lokamanya and true to the teachings of that great hero, he met his death while doing the work of a Congress propagandist. May his soul rest in peace!

LATE MR. JALBHAI D. BHARDA.

A POPULAR HEADMASTER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, which took place in Bombay at 4-15 a.m. on Wednesday, at the age of 57. Mr. Bharda, after graduating himself, took up the senior teachership at the Fort High School, Bombay. He severed his connection with the school in four years and founded, with the collaboration of Mr. Kekobad Marzban, the New High School in 1891. From a beginning of 300 students at the start the school has now on its roll about 2,300 students. The unique position attained by this school soon after its inception is undoubtedly due to his great power of imparting sound training to students. Mr. Bharda had connections with several education institutions of Bombay. He was a fellow of the Senate of the Bombay University. Mr. Bharda leaves behind him a widow, a daughter and a large circle of friends and admirers to mourn his loss. By his death, Bombay has lost one of its great educationists.

The funeral of the deceased which took place on Wednesday afternoon was attended by hundreds of his co-religionists as well as students of all communities.

AN APPRECIATION

A Hindu correspondent, in the course of his appreciative remarks about Mr. Bharda, writes:—

"Mr. Bharda, the Principal of The New High School, passed away in the early hours of Wednesday morning. His figure was known not only to the Bombay students but he had made his name outside Bombay in the Presidency, as the promoter of higher and ideal quality of education. His teaching experience of thirty years and more, had given him a deep insight in that line and made him know what kind of education was necessary for school students as to make out of them ideal citizens. He stood a unique figure in that line. His teaching capacity was unfathomable. In his fold he had collected students of all communities, and showed no partiality to any one of them but always endeavoured to create a feeling of common brotherhood between them. His simplicity of living and high thinking were marvellous. He was an all-round teacher with special love for Science, which faculty he highly developed in his school."

VOTING FOR CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

AGAINST MAJORITY VOTING.

A PROTEST FROM CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

In a meeting of the Council of Barabazar Congress Committee held on the 8th July Kaviraj Sudhindranath Sen, a well-known non-cooperator and distinguished Ayurvedic Physician of Calcutta moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Inasmuch as majority voting can never secure proportional representation of every variety of political opinion which must be the fundamental basis of Congress elections (articles 8 and 19 Congress constitution), this Council records an emphatic protest against the arbitrary abolition of single transferable vote and the introduction of majority voting by Mr. C. R. Dass in the election of members of the All-India Congress Committee from Bengal against the spirit and principle of the Congress and against the clear injunctions of its articles, and this Council also declares that statements, made by Mr. Dass in this respect in his circular letter to the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee are unconvincing, misleading and contrary to the facts on the following among other grounds:—

Single transfer is the only method of voting obligatory under the Congress constitution. A perusal of article 8 of the Congress constitution clearly shows this article has given certain limited discretionary powers to the Provincial Congress Committee to organise special electorates and to prescribe procedure to be adopted, but it has carefully excluded voting method, i.e., by a single transfer from the rest of discretionary clauses. This distinction of words by single transfer from the rest of the sentence leaves no room for doubt, and clearly indicates discretion must not be exercised in respect of voting, though special procedures may beneficially be prescribed for permitting or prohibiting a free hand of one electorate to elect member of another constituency. For the allotment of seats to particular communities on population basis or such other matters, not explicitly mentioned is not inconsistent with provisions of articles, the majority voting against the constitution. Even assuming for the sake of argument a single transfer to be recommendatory, the majority voting can be, on no account, reintroduced, because it can never secure proportional representation. And it was only for this reason, though majority voting had been the only method in practice in all elections of the Congress since its inception, the proportional representation system to secure election of every variety of political opinion has been clearly laid down in the articles in the Nagpur Congress resolution.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

This Council is of opinion that if the convenience of the Mahomedan community is to be looked after, two separate communal electorates may be organised, Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan. If a specific number of the All-India Committee to be specially reserved for Mahomedan representatives of Bengal, a special procedure may be prescribed (according to articles 8) to the effect that each electorate should return its representatives from amongst its own members. A particular number being specified for each electorate, but election must in each case be by single transfer to enable voters of each electorate to elect representatives proportionately representing different political opinions in each constituency. In the opinion of this council, the right of delegation of powers of co-option in an elected body essentially rests with the electorate. Therefore, a Provincial Committee is not competent to co-opt more members until and unless powers have been actually delegated by District Committees.

This Council strongly disapproves co-option on majority voting by a Provincial Committee itself inasmuch as it goes against the principle of election with proportional representation and is bound to give undue and overwhelming preponderance to a party which might already have been in majority in the committee.

This council is of opinion that if co-option is at all to be made Provincial, the Committee should request different District Committees to elect more members, regard being had to the return of women members, representation of members, representation of minorities (e.g. Mahomedans), special interests or classes (trade labour, etc.) needing special protection, because co-option, if not acted upon to safeguard the interests of minorities, goes against the very object for which it is said to be introduced.

APPEAL TO ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE.

This Council appeals to All-India Committee to set aside the present so-called election of members from Bengal, to confirm the former election duly proceeded with by the Secretaries under the rules and constitution, or at least to pass necessary orders for holding fresh election by single transferable vote.

This Council requests the All-India Committee to see that recommendations embodied in the above resolutions be carried into effect by the Bengal Provincial Committee.

This Council earnestly prays the President and the General Secretaries, members of Working Committee, and other leaders to intervene for maintaining the spirit and dignity of the Congress organisation.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

This Council wholeheartedly supports Mahatma Gandhi's injunction for complete boycott of all foreign cloths from Indian market and calls upon in the name of the Mahatma and motherland, the Marwari Trades Association. Marwari Association Merchants Committee, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Mahajan Sabha and other trades associations and all cloth dealers of Calcutta to effect a hearty response. This Council urges Mr. Dass to publish a detailed account of the Tilak Swaraj Fund (Bengal) in the press for information of the donors and general public.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

ADMISSION OF INDIANS.

The Director of Information writes to say:—During the last session of the Legislative Assembly Sir Godfrey Fell in reply to a question by Munshi Iswar Saran announced that Government would publish by the end of June the conditions for admission of Indians to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. It has been necessary to await receipt from England of information as to certain modifications of the syllabus. This information has now been received and an Army Instruction (India) is about to issue together with Provisional Regulations complete in every detail These Regulations will apply to candidates sitting for examination in April 1922; for the examination in September 1921 the Regulations at present in force will hold good.

The principal modifications in the new syllabus are as follows:—The qualifying marks in English have been raised from 33 per cent. to 50 per cent. This has been done in the interests of Indian candidates; the reports of Officers Commanding Companies of Gentleman Cadets and of the Commandant, Royal Military College, upon Indian Gentleman Cadets having indicated that in many cases considerable handicap has resulted from insufficient command of English. In the English Examination under the old Regulations four papers were required to be taken: a general paper, designed to test general knowledge and intelligence an essay—three alternative subjects being given and the candidates being required to choose one reproduction of a passage read out to the candidate, and dictation.

Under the new Regulations three papers only will be set, dictation being omitted. In geography, in addition to a general knowledge of the world will be required a knowledge of the geography of India in detail, particularly of the frontiers.

These are the only modifications in the obligatory subject, practically no change having been made in the requirements in Indian History, Mathematics and the Indian Vernaculars.

In the optional subjects Arabic has been added to the languages which may be taken i.e., a candidate may now elect Persian, Arabic or Sanscrit. Physics and Chemistry remain practically as before. A candidate may now elect to take as an option a General Science paper.

An intermediate paper in Mathematics may be taken, but for the Higher Mathematics paper, which may be taken by the English candidate, in addition to that in Intermediate Mathematics, has been substituted for Indian candidates a paper in British Imperial History. This has been done because previous examinations have revealed a great lack of knowledge of rudimentary facts relating to the development of the British Empire. Without this knowledge the young Indian Gentleman entering Sandhurst must be seriously handicapped when compared with his British comrade. "The British Empire" by Sir Charles Lucas is recommended for study by candidates taking this subject.

Copies of Provisional Regulations can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Delhi. Price Annas 3.

A conference was held at Nagpur yesterday attended by the Inspector-General of Forests to consider the question of departmental cultivation of lakh in Government forests of the Central Provinces. It was decided to extend cultivation where this was possible, and also to arrange, in the interest of the trade, for a weekly telegraphic report on the weather conditions affecting the crops. (A. P.).

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTEE.

(Thursday, July 14.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Cavaliere Enrico Mattoli to be in charge of the Consulate for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Cavaliere Dr. G. Gorio.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. K. B. Vasudev appointed to act as District Judge, Thana.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. S. B. Billimoria, M.B.E., of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with effect from the 1st February, 1921, privilege leave for three months and three days combined with furlough for five months and twenty-seven days.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment with effect from 1st April, 1921.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Bankeylal Gopinath Taliwala to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board, vice Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, resigned.

Mr. S. M. Abdullah to be an Assistant Engineer in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate for a period of two years.

Mr. D. T. Jangalwala to be an Assistant Engineer in No. IV, Project Division of the Development Directorate, temporarily.

Mr. Goverdhan Das Khanna to be an Assistant Engineer in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate temporarily.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S. to the temporary post of Additional Deputy Secretary in the Financial Department with effect from 10th February.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., to be on special duty for a period of six months in the Financial Department of the Secretariat with effect from 10th February, 1921, in connection with office reorganisation and revison of Secretariat procedure.

Mr. R. Christie to act as an Inspector of the amalgamated Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department vice Mr. E. Woods proceeded on leave.

The following Upper Subordinates are appointed as Assistant Engineers from 1st February:—Mr. Hariram Madhaji Machhar, L.C.E., Mr. Hassaram Parmanad Chabland, Staff-Sergeant E. Austen, Mr. E. L. Wilkinson, Mr. Fatechand Vishindas Lakhmalani, Mr. Mangesh Nilkanth Nadgauda, L.C.E., Mr. Shankar Damodar Thipse, Mr. V. Amor, L.C.E., Mr. Laxman Vinayak Gadgil, L.C.E., Mr. Gangadhar Narayan Gokhale, C.E., Mr. Furdunji Burjorji Writer, Mr. Jamdas B. Batra, Mr. Madhavlal M. Desai, C.E., Mr. Ilari Gopal Patwardhan, L.C.E., Mr. Gopaldas Hasanand Keswani, L.C.E., Mr. Vaman Narayan Dravid, L.C.E.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days combined with furlough for ten months and nine days, the combined leave taking effect from the 1st Octob

EQUAL STATUS FOR E. A.

DEMAND BY INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

EARLY GRANT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 14.

Nairobi.—At a very large mass meeting of the Indians a resolution was passed declaring that they were fully convinced that the Indians can remain partners in the Empire on the condition of perfect equality, of satus with His Majesty's European subjects and earnestly appealing to the Premier to put the acknowledge equality of status into practice by granting India self-government at an early date.

The resolution also expressed deep regret and indignation at the hostility of a section of the community against the Indians and emphatically protested against the attempt to assign to the British Indians a status inferior to any other class of His Majesty's subjects. A firm determination to resent any deviation from that principle by every constitutional means was also recorded.

TRUCE IN IRELAND.

LOYALLY OBSERVED BY THE PARTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 14.

The fact that the first twenty-four hours of Truce in Ireland have been loyally observed is indicated by the absence of reports of outrages from the Dublin Castle authorities.

RECEPTION AT EUSTON.

SINN FEIN ENTHUSIASM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 14.

The reception of Mr. De Valera and his party at Euston was of a remarkable character. There was present a crowd of three thousand, many of whom were wearing the Sinn Fein colours. The Irish Flag was unfurled when Mr. De Valera alighted. Mr. De Valera, in the course of a statement, said: "There is no reason why two peoples should continue in enmity. It is simply a question of recognising justice as the necessary foundation to peace." A semi-Royal saloon was provided for the party from Holyhead.

IRISH DELEGATION LEAVES DUBLIN.

TUMULTUOUS WELCOME FROM SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12
Recd. 9.30 a.m., July 14.

Mr. De Valera and the other members of the Irish Delegation received a tumultuous welcome from the Sinn Feiners *en route* from Dublin, and their demonstrativeness necessitated police protection at Euston.

"THERE MUST BE NO REPUBLIC."

A FIRM WARNING TO MR. DE VALERA BY NORTH IRELAND PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., July 14.

Addressing the Orange demonstration at Belfast on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne the Premier of the North Ireland Government uttered a firm warning to Mr. De Valera that peace could not be obtained at the expense of Ulster. He and the other Cabinet ministers of the North Ireland Government were going to the London Conference because refusal would be misinterpreted abroad and in the Dominions but nothing would be given away. The Premier emphasised that there was desire for peace throughout Ireland but there must be no Republic and no tampering with Ulster. In any case there would be peace in Ulster because he was going to enforce it.

ACUTE DROUGHT IN LONDON.

EXPERIMENT WITH ROCKETS FOR ENTICING RAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 14.

Yesterday evening hundreds of rockets were fired into the sky from Hampstead Heath in the hopes of enticing a little rainfall. Thousands of people watched the display and many brought umbrellas, but the drought was not broken.

The Mysore Chief Court Justice Miller admitted an appeal by the Editor "Truth" against conviction and sentence on latter by the City Magistrate for offence under section 411 I.P.C., in connection with the alleged theft of types fixing hearing for 26th.

OVERSEAS CREDIT BILL

DEBATE ON EXCLUSION OF INDIA.

NON-CO-OPERATING IMPORTERS' PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., July 14.

The third reading of the Overseas Credit Bill was passed by the House of Commons to-day after the criticism of the exclusion of India. The latter's objections were championed by Commander Kenworthy.

On the other hand, Mr. A. M. Samuel said he was unable to see India's grievance and pointed out that it was not India that was unable to get credit, but Manchester that did not want help. He readily admitted that a great body of Indian Traders were equally as honourable in maintaining their contracts as the London merchants were but a few had acted dishonourably over the matter of payment for the goods when the exchange fell. Mr. Samuel said there were twenty million pounds worth of acceptances which had not been met, held by English Banks.

As regards the Indian argument that Credit should be given to the Manchester Exporters, so that they could resell Indian goods when the existing contracts were broken, Mr. Samuel said Indians could easily get goods from Manchester by taking up the dishonoured bills. He declared that outcry had been engineered by a section of the non-cooperator importers who, he understood, were fining the members large sums, if they met the bills.

Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme in reply pointed out that the Bill was not intended to supplant the ordinary process of trade. The fact that the Banks were prepared to put large sums at the disposal of Indian Trade showed that India was not permanently excluded from the Bill. The Government certainly would reconsider the situation if a change in the trading conditions occurred, but the great Manchester exporters and the Banks did not think that at present such step was necessary.

PRESS LEGISLATION IN INDIA

REGISTRATION OF PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., July 14.

Replying to Col. Yate Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India in consultation with the Committee on Press Legislation was considering the question of registering the Proprietors and Editors of Newspapers, in the same manner as Printers and Publishers.

PRINCE OF WALES INDISPOSED.

ALL PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS DECLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., July 14.

The Prince of Wales is suffering from slight cold and is remaining in-doors at the doctor's orders. The "Daily Mail" says that the Prince is taking a holiday for two months and declining all public engagements as he has been covering a ceaseless round of public functions since October last. The paper states that this holiday will enable him at end of September to attend to numerous preparations entailed by his long Tour in India.

BRITISH DELEGATION FOR DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

MESSRS. GEORGE AND BALFOUR AND GENERAL SMUTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 14.

It is understood that the Washington Government has invited General Smuts to attend the Disarmaments Conference. It is forecasted that the British Delegation will consist of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and General Smuts.

It is officially announced in Washington that Japan has accepted the invitation to attend the Conference.

GENERAL SMUTS APPROACHED TO GO TO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., July 14.

General Smuts has been approached with a view to securing his presence at the Disarmament Conference in Washington.

GONDAL RLY STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JETALSAR, July 14.

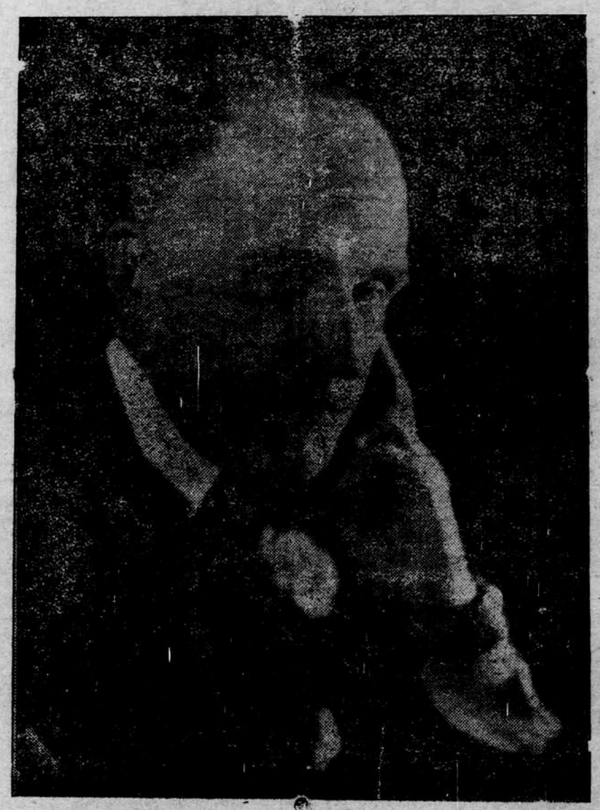
Situation on the Gondal Railway is unchanged. Strikers are firm and peaceful. With a view to bring about a speedy settlement in the interests of the travelling pubic and the trade strikers sent to-day an offer by wire to His Highness the Thakor Saheb, Gondal, to appoint Mahama Gandhi as arbitrator to settle all the disputes between them.

MR. HORNIMAN IN EXILE.

HOW LONG?

Two years have now passed since our President, B. G. Horniman, was unjustly deported to England by a panic-stricken bureaucracy. Public protests and prayers, during this long period, have all failed to move the Government, which it seems to us, only a fetish of prestige prevents from undoing a wantonly inflicted wrong. It is needless to recall how cruelly Horniman was snatched away from the sick bed, unceremoniously put into "an old tub", and removed to England, under the extraordinary powers conferred on Government by an avowedly war enactment. The Defence of India Act was intended to enable Government during the war to deal with the enemy aliens and enemies of the State. Though the Government have repeatedly been challenged both by Horniman and others interested in the vindication of Justice, either to disclose the reasons which justify them to keep a justice-loving and fearless critic of Government and the bureaucracy, continually externed, or to make amends for the great wrong by permitting him to return to his adopted motherland, the Government have been wedded to strict silence. The Secretary of State for India who under pressure from the Government of India rushed to the House of Commons with damning allegations against a man of the highest integrity and independence has left the case to the mercy of Sir George Lloyd, and the latter has remained mute to all appeals and criticisms alike. Silence may be a precious method of reconciling oneself to an utterly indefensible act. But how long should a man, against whom no case has ever been made out, continue to be the victim of injustice and autocracy? Is it consistent with the sense of British justice or the traditions of British rule that a man to whom a wilful injustice has been done, should go without any redress? We had felt somewhat heartened by Lord Reading's oft-expressed desire to bring an unimpaired sense of justice and sympathy on the performance of his duties, to hope that he would lose no time in dealing with Horniman's case in an unbiassed spirit of justice and equity and setting matters right. It may be that other pressing matters of State have obscured the magnitude of this question notwithstanding that it does involve a great constitutional principle. We hope, however, that Lord Reading will soon realise how futile and fatuous his appeal to the people "to forget and forgive" must be, so long as crying wrongs like the one done to Horniman remain unredressed. In the case of Horniman, there is a particularly urgent reason why the ban still put on his return to India should be promptly removed. As a humanitarian and as the President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, Horniman did yeoman service to the cause of humanity regardless of race, creed or colour, and the dumb animal creation which cannot speak for itself, had found in him a very staunch and powerful advocate. His deportation has given a set-back to their cause. The League, ever grateful to him for the tremendous impetus he gave to the Humanitarian movement in Bombay has kept open his place as the President and has carried on its work with the aid of an acting President. Fortunate as the League has been in getting Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri for the acting Presidentship, we feel that we cannot go on indefinitely, as Mr. Lallubhai feels the need for rest owing to advancing age. In the interests of the League and its widespread mission of mercy, we must have back in our midst our loving and kind-hearted President, without delay. May we then in the name of humanity and that lower order of living creation—those millions of dumb creatures which cannot speak for themselves,—appeal to Lord Reading to do justice to Horniman and allow him to return to India, and hope that our appeal will not fall on deaf ears?—"The Indian Humanitarian."

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN



HIS LATEST PORTRAIT.

Photo by Lafayette, Ltd.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RUPEE LOAN IN LONDON.

AMOUNTS TO TWENTY-ONE AND A HALF CRORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 14.

The Indian subscriptions in London to the Rupee Loan which opened on June 20th amounted to the total of twenty-one and a half crores on July 7th.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS AIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., July 14.

Harry Hawker, the famous airman, who made a pioneer attempt at direct trans-Atlantic flight but fell into the water off Ireland, has been killed while flying at Hendon through his machine bursting into flames on landing.

On the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to the Channel Islands, the C.M.G. was conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Maynard Harding, late of the Punjabis.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MR. BALFOUR DEFENDS ITS EXISTENCE.

FOR COMMON INTERNATIONAL EFFORT.

REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 14.

The text has been published of the speech by Mr. Balfour before the Dominion Premiers on July 8th on the subject of the League of Nations, in which he strongly defended its existence. After reviewing the difficulties militating against its effective operation immediately and particularly its financial handicap, Mr. Balfour declared that under the Parliamentary system the League's expenditure would always present an easy object for attack and the League would perish if consideration for individual benefits to the members prevailed. He enumerated useful activities which the League had carried on since its creation, activities which old diplomacy was unable to undertake such as common international effort and notably its labours towards stopping illegitimate traffic in opium, arms, women and children, its promotion of an international court of justice and conference on International Transit. Mr. Balfour dwelt upon other spheres in which the League had profitably engaged itself throughout the world, including the mandates and the negotiations for the settlement of international differences. Mr. Balfour insisted that if the League was dissolved a new Peace Treaty would be necessary in order to devise a machinery to carry out the duties with which the League was entrusted.

THE "DAILY GRAPHIC" LIBEL ACTION.

FOR ALLEGED SLANDER OF MRS. BESANT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 14.

The action by Mrs. Besant against the "Daily Graphic" for a thousand pounds sterling damage for alleged slander opened at Edinburgh to-day. Mrs. Besant alleged that the article published by the defendants in December, 1917, falsely represented her as an advocate of sedition in India. The defendants admitted that the article meant that Mrs. Besant advocated sedition. Mrs. Besant had been interned on Lord Pentland's order and released on the instructions of the Home Government. There was no reason given for this sudden change of policy and therefore the defendants felt it their duty to comment upon Mrs. Besant's publications and the Government's action in releasing her.

Mrs. Besant said that she had always been in favour of self-determination of free peoples and was opposed to violence. She was in favour also of Mr. Montagu's India policy.

ALLEGED MUTINY OF A SIKH REGIMENT.

NO CONNECTION WITH REV. SANDERSON'S UTTERANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 14.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu said that he had found it necessary to take exception to some of the utterances of the Rev. W. Sanderson, but he had no information connecting him with the circulation of the false report of a mutiny of a Sikh regiment, which had been telegraphed from Calcutta to London.

IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON

SUGGESTED ABOLITION IN VIEW OF PROFITS IN INDIAN MILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 14.

In reply to Mr. Waddington in the House of Commons with regard to the large dividends which had recently been paid by the Indian Cotton Mills, Mr. Montagu said that the only additional tax which had been specifically imposed on the Cotton Mills Companies in connection with the Indian Budget was the withdrawal of concession, under which machinery and stores for cotton mills were admitted duty free. The additional revenue anticipated from this was ten lakhs.

With regard to Mr. Waddington's suggestion that the import duties on the cotton goods should be reconsidered in view of such large sources of internal revenue being available, Mr. Montagu referred to his reply to the Lancashire deputation on March 23rd and promised further to investigate the figures of the dividends but he did not think that they affected the principle that the Government of India should have fiscal autonomy.

FRENCH TEAM FOR DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 14.

Paris.—Owing to injury to his foot Gobert is unable to play in the Davis Cup team against India. The French team will be as follows:—

Singles:—Laurentz, Samazeuilh and Brugnon.

Doubles:—Laurents and Brugnon.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

ACTIVE STEP TO BE TAKEN.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on the 13th instant:—

This Council is of opinion that a supreme effort should be made by all Congress organisations to bring about a boycott of foreign cloth so as to make a striking demonstration on the anniversary of the Lokmanya's death, i.e., 1st of August next. And to that end the council addresses all the members of local Congress organisations and others forthwith to make for themselves handspun and hand-woven khadi dresses involving the most economical use of the khadi thereby freeing the Swadeshi mill cloth for the poor and those whom the Congress organisations do not reach.

This Council expects the great mill-owners of Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere to advance the national interest by announcing a restriction of the price of cloth to a figure that would without injuring their trade bring their manufactures within the reach of the poor.

This Council expects the importers of foreign cloth and foreign yarn to stop all imports of foreign cloth and to dispose of the stock in hand so far as possible in foreign markets.

With a view to give effect to these foregoing resolutions, this Council hereby appoints the following sub-committee:—Mrs. Naidu Messrs. Revashanker Jagjivan, Velji Napoo, Desai, Mathuradas, I. R. Tairsi, Sobani S. G. Banker, F. R. Bharucha, Khatri, Lalit, Mesari with powers to advance not more than one lakh of rupees to Mr. Narandas Purshottam for stocking khadi for sale under such terms and conditions as to the committee may seem advisable and to make arrangements for the reception and disposal of foreign wearing apparel that may be given up by the citizens and otherwise to do everything that may be deemed necessary for bringing about the desired boycott.

This council advises the sub-committee to receive foreign cloth either for destruction or despatch to Smyrna or elsewhere outside India.

PAY OF ALL INDIA SERVICES.

GOVT. OF INDIA TO ISSUE COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 14.

Replying to Sir Charles Oman, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India was about to issue a comprehensive resolution dealing with the whole question of pay of all India services. The substance of Mr. Montagu's reply to the memorial from the Indian Civil Service Central Association would be indicated in the resolution and he had nothing to withdraw from the passage of the Montford Report to which the signatories of the memorial referred.

Sir William Pearce suggested that the dissatisfaction, of those who had signed the memorial, was due to the dearness of living rather than to the changes of Government in India and Mr. Montagu replied that he thought there was good deal of economic dissatisfaction.

LALA RUDRA PRATAP'S TRIAL.

JAIL PREFERRED TO EXECUTING BOND.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, July 8.

Lala Rudra Pratap, of Saugor, a staunch non-cooperator, was charged under section 107 C.P.C. and ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 500, with two sureties for a like amount for a period of one year, on the 5th of July. He was accused of delivering a fiery speech on May 23rd to the people of Etwah, exhorting them to stop payment of land tax to the Government.

The Lala appeared before Mr. Gourishanker, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Khurai, and filed a statement denying that he ever made the speech imputed him. He further stated therein that the Congress had not decided non-payment of taxes yet and he could not have asked the people to stop paying land revenue, but on the other hand in the meeting he had advised his audience to pay the tax but his resolution to the effect was defeated by a majority of the votes against it. He stated that he had become obnoxious, both to the trying Magistrate and the police, on account of his taking a leading part in the stoppage of *rasad* and *begar* to Government officials and his activities in the Congress propaganda and campaign against the Liberal Federation. In the end of his statement he remarked: "I fully believe that I cannot get any justice from this unjust Court and bowing to the decision of the Congress I go to jail to free my country from the hands of tyrants. There is no tyrant living to bind my soul eternally and I have full confidence that when Swaraj is obtained during the course of this year under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi I shall come out of jail to see my country free."

The Lala declined to give any defence and did not furnish security but readily went to jail.

Masters and pupils of the St. Joseph College, Darjeeling, performed an interesting ceremony in the school chapel when altar dedicated to twenty-seven college boys who had joined colours and fallen was unveiled.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

"KHILAFAT AGITATION—THE ROOT CAUSE."

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

WAS IT AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY?

(From our Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, July 11.

At to-day's sitting of the Malegaon riot enquiry, Mr. Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor, had the whole day to himself summing up the evidence for the prosecution. This constituted the final stage of the prosecution's innings. Mr. Pradhan seemed at great pains to trace the cause of the riot to the Khilafat and the Imdad-ul-Islam Fund agitation. He began by saying that for the last 15 or 16 days they had been going into the details of the evidence as to the causes and the actual events of the riot, murder and arson. In recounting the incidents preceding the riot, in his eager endeavours to show that the Khilafat agitation was at the bottom of the whole trouble Mr. Pradhan seemed unconsciously to dilate upon the measures which a small group of non-Khilafatists were frantically adopting to stiffle the agitation by incessant appeals to the local officials and the District Magistrate for redress of their wrongs. Goaded by such appeals the local officials in their turn made alarmist reports to the District Magistrate recommending drastic measures. The District Magistrate wrote back saying that no strong measures were to be taken until he came to Malegaon and personally studied the situation. When he did come, both the local officials and the victims of the Khilafat persecution, represented to him that there was a strong anti-Government feeling, and that the Khilafat volunteers must be prohibited from attending meetings armed with sticks. The order of prohibition was issued and at some meetings the Mamlatdar and the Sub-Inspector personally snatched away the sticks from the hands of some volunteers and others gave up their sticks on the termination of the meeting. But the Sub-Inspector wanted to make an example of those volunteers who committed any further breach of the District Magistrate's order, and accordingly a prosecution was launched. Mr. Thaker, the Resident Magistrate, in vindication of the law, convicted six volunteers and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default to 28 days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sub-Inspector saw to the execution of the sentence.

A large crowd had collected in the compount of the Kutcheri. Some people went out to procure the money for paying the fine. Some others came forward and asked the Sub-Inspector to put them also into the jail along with their brethren. The fine money was not forthcoming and the volunteers convicts were incarcerated. The crowd dispersed shouting: "Alla-ho-Akbar."

APPREHENSION OF A RIOT.

Meantime, the Sub-Inspector received some information, in consequence of which he went to the Mamlatdar and told him that he apprehended a riot in the town and asked him to accompany him to the town. The Mamlatdar pleaded other engagements and asked him to take Mr. Thakar with him. Mr. Thakar also did not go with him. The Sub-Inspector then started without either of the Magistrates but took some armed and unarmed police constables with him. On the way to the town he met a hostile crowd and remonstrated with them but the crowd refused to move off, and replied that the road was not his and that the people had a right to it As the Sub-Inspector and his escort were turning away from the crowd stones were thrown at them. The Sub-Inspector encountered another crowd further away and evaded that also by taking shelter in Mr. Pophale's temple.

Mr. Pradhan then went on describing the events as recited by his witnesses. Mr. Karandiker, for the defence, pertinently asked why the prosecution had failed to call Mr. Thakar as a witness, although he had played such an important part in the seemed greatly agitated over the results that Mr. Thakar could not be called, as he was ill.

ESCAPADES OF MAGISTRATES.

After describing what happened to the Sub-Inspector and his party, Mr. Pradhan recounted the experiences of the Mamlatdar and the Resident Magistrate. These two guardians of peace and order in the town seemed greatly agitaed over the results which had followed the exercise of their Magisterial functions. They were the victims of a fancy that they would be made the target of the wrath of the mob, and their one notion was to escape from the crowds. Mr. Pradhan in recounting the escapades of these two worthies, protected by two armed constables, cleverly skipped over certain incidents which the prosecution witnesses themselves had related, but which were of a suggestive character.

Mr. Pradhan next proceeded to compare notes with the Magistrate by sifting the evidence recorded against each individual accused, and closed his summing up when it was time for the rising of the Court.

Mr. Karandiker, the defence pleader then got up and said his task of arguing the case was much lightened as Mr. Pradhan had left him very little to say. He added sarcastically that if at all many of the accused got discharged in this Court, the credit for it will not be due to himself personally but to Mr. Pradhan. (Laughter). Mr. Karandiker said he would require at least two hours to argue his case.

The Court then adjourned till the next day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 12TH INST.

MALEGAON, July 12.

On the Court's reassembling to-day, the Magistrate reminded the Public Prosecutor that he had not concluded his summing up on the preceding day. Mr. Pradhan thereupon cited the sections of the Penal Code under which he asked the Court to commit the accused. From the evidence which he had laid he said, it had been shown that the mob had a common object of rioting with deadly weapons and of killing the Sub-Inspector by setting fire to the temple.

THE DEFENCE ADDRESS.

Mr. Karandiker thereupon addressed the Court, arguing the case for the defence which occupied over two hours. He the proceedings in this Court were committal proceedings, and so far as he was concerned he would not trespass upon the Court's time by long disquisition on the evidence nor the legal technicalities which had to be faced in a case of this kind, especially as it was understood between Mr. Azad and himself not to raise at this stage any objection on the ground of misjoinder of accusations against the accused persons as it was conducive to justice to ascertain how many out of his large collection of accused persons need be sent up to the Court of Sessions. Of course, if it was discovered by the light of the evidence that was laid by the prosecution that the Court could not construe into one single transactions all those incidents which had been grouped together as one transaction, he had no doubt that the Court would try to see how many could go under any of the sections which had been submitted for consideration by the Prosecution as being applicable to the proved facts of the case.

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Mr. Karandiker continued he did not wish to be too long in pointing out the merits and demerits of the prosecution evidence, not because he was afraid that those demerits, which he might touch upon in this Court, would be supplimented and strengthened by the Sessions Court by the prosecution, since he relied upon the honesty of purpose and the sense of fairness with which the proceedings had been conducted by the learned Prosecutor. He knew, however, that it was open to the Public Prosecutor to supplement his evidence in the Sessions Court, and he was entitled to do so but at the same time he could not conceive any position appertaining to this trial in which it could be possible to send up each and every one of the accused arraigned before the Court. He would ask the Court to bear in mind the difference between the mentality of the people who were alleged to have followed a certain constable at a certain stage and to have dealt with him in a certain manner and the mentality of another crowd which was alleged to have emerged from a narrow lane in pursuit of the Sub-Inspector and so on. He had no doubt that the Court would be pleased to devote its earnest attention to discriminating between the people who must be held responsible for the gravest of charges that the penal code knew. For the sake of convenience they had agreed that the whole evidence, which could be collected against those accused, might go together, but it was the duty of the Court to discriminate between them so as to be able to see how many of them and to what extent should be held responsible under the various sections cited by the prosecution.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

His own task had been lightened by the very fair manner in which the whole case was stated by thelearned Public Prosecutor, though he could not compliment the police agency that had been engaged in presenting the case to the local authorities. All through he had observed, continued Mr. Karandiker, with respectful admiratio that the Court had devoted, as was to be expected undoubtedly, all the attention that it should to the case. Having these things before him, he said he would make a point of restricting his observations to such of the accused in whom he was particularly interested and also offer, if the Court did not mind, some general remarks which would affect the consideration of the evidence generally.

ACCUSED 85 YEARS OLD.

Mr. Karandiker then proceeded to discuss the merits of the evidence as it applied to half a dozen accused whom he represented, beginning with accused No. 46, an old man of 85 years, named Maddoo Walad Bechu. This accused, Mr. Karandiker submitted, had devoted his life to acts of charity and to religion, and was so aged and infirm that he was incapable of doing any acts of violence. All the evidence against him was that of one or two witnesses, who were in the custody of Rao Saheb Kokje, had pointed him out as being one of a group of persons seen an accused Balusa's verandah.

Mr. Kokje was a man, who knew how to take care of his sheep and how to take care of his sheep and how to take care of the wolves. They had been told over and over again about the common object of the mob, but surely if they wanted to find out the real motive of any group of people, they had to follow the various stages of the mob in the different parts of the town at various times. They were all moving crowds and when such a state of feeling, as was evident on that day; was prevalent, it was natural for the residents of various localities to group together on public roads as onlookers and talk among themselves. If there were numerous floating bodies in the streets at different times, what were the common objects of those bodies at the differen tstages? According to the evidence some people left the Kutcheri in search of money to pay the fine and went from shop to shop, was such a group an unlawful assembly? Again it was shown that some people assembled before the burning temple with a view to quench the fire who among them were rioters and who were innocent? Mr. Karandiker said there was nothing like premeditation in the whole affair, and he urged that all those accused, whom he represented, had not sufficient evidence against them to warrant the framing of the serious charges of murder and arson against them.

Mr. Raje representing all the other accused and Mr. Joshi also next argued the case for the defence, and this brought the hearing to a close.

The Magistrate promised to deliver his order on Monday, the 18th July.

A MOULVIE SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

The Court next took up a fresh case against one of the accused in the above case, viz. Moulvie Azizul Rehman of Delhi, who is described as a learned religious preceptor and a powerful speaker. This accused was not arrested when the hearing of the first case commenced, but having chanced to hear, while he was in Bombay that he was wanted by the Malegaon police, he surrendered himself voluntarily before the Presidency Magistrate at Bombay on June 23.

Two witnesses were examined in this case. One deposed that on April 26 a crowd came to his house and threatened to loot him unless he paid Rs. 1,000 to the Khilafat fund. He pleaded for mercy and offered to be let oc with a smaller sum. He was ultimately marched before the *Adalat* and there forced to pay the full amount. He identified the accused as being one of those who were present at the *Adalat* and took prominent part in the proceedings. The second witness corroborated the first. The accused pleaded not guilty and reserved his statement.

He was committed to the Sessions.

ADMINISTRATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

REFORMS RECENTLY INTRODUCED.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, July 14.

The Afghan newspapers, the number of which is being increased to six by the starting of a journal called the Tulah-I-Afghan in Kandahar, testify to the considerable administration reforms which the Amir is introducing in his country. One such change which was announced by the Amir in his Id Durbar is the introduction of a code of criminal procedure to regularise the trial and penalties of criminal offences. An announcement has also appeared regarding a system of settling civil suits before a bench of Qazis. To those who are acquainted with Afghan politics of but a few years ago comprehensive weather and crop reports appearing over the signature of the Minister of Agriculture and announcement of rules for the sale of crown lands make strange reading.

The Governor of Khost, General Shah Mahmud, who is one of the brothers of the well known Commander-in-Chief, Nadir Khan, has recently been on tour in the interior of his province and the actual frontier administration of the tract has devolved more directly than it has done since 1919. As the formerly notorious Qazi Shahbuzurg this official had in the past the reputation of conviving at and profiting by raiding in British territory. At present he is openly forbidding his people from participating in such activities and announcing that the Afghan and British Governments are friends. At the same time there are rumours that he has not altogether abandoned his old habits and has received a portion of the spoils of the recent raids in the Tochi and near Thal, in which a number of mules were carried off. Meanwhile, in the course of his tour the Governor has seen some of the Wana Wazirs who are reported to be sadly disappointed at finding that the financial assistance they had anticipated from him is conditional on their settling in Afghan territory.

LICENSED COOLIES AT HOWRAH STATION.

ASSAULT THE CONTRACTOR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

For some few days past trouble has been threatening among the licensed coolies employed at Howrah station owing to their objection to a system whereby, they allege, they are forced to do three hours' labour. The contractor was to receive a deputation on the subject this morning.

As he was motoring to the station for this purpose, however, his car on crossing the Howrah Bridge was surrounded by about one hundred coolies who abused and assaulted him with sticks and brickbats. Sergeant Walsh of Traffic Police hurried to the spot and although was himself struck more than once seized lathies from some of the coolies and prevented further trouble. Extra police has been called in and no further disturbance has been reported. A few coolies are working at the station and carrying passengers' luggage but a majority, numbering about four hundred and fifty, are idle.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTS ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 14.

This morning at the Viceregal Lodge a deputation of seven members of the Marwari Association of Calcutta waited on His Excellency the Viceroy. The deputation was headed by Babu Daulat Ram Chokhany and Mr. Debi Parshad Khaitan. The Honorary Secretary read and presented the address in a silver casket placed in a small box covered with velvet. Other members of the deputation were Seth Raghunath Prasad Foddar, Mr. Debi Prasad Dhaudhania, Mr. Manmall Khanka, Mr. Balmukund Ruia and Mr. Baldeodas Bajoria.

The Viceroy replying confined his remarks only to business matters raised by the deputation as he had already spoken frequently and at length on political matters. After the speech was over the Viceroy shook hands with all the members.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Replying to the address of welcome presented by a deputation of the Marwari Association of Calcutta at the Viceregal Lodge to-day, the Viceroy conined his attention only to the business topics raised in the address. His Excellency after assuring his very great and personal interest in the industrial reorganisation now in progress said Lord Chemsford's Government vigorously took up the question of industries and appointed an industrial commission on whose report the present industrial police of Government was based. This Commission deveted a special chapter on railway policy and undue preference and as the President of the Commission was now a member of the Government for Railways they should expect him to shape the railway policy as much as practicable in the industrial interests of India. But as India's financial prosperity had developed largely on a favourable balance of exports and as the spread of railways had been inspired by sound business principles it was natural to find them following the channels of the greatest trade. Without commercial impetus there would have been no railways and in imposing maximum and minimum limits of freight rates, regard must be had to vested interests which had grown up round our ports and to the necessity of attracting far better equipment for our railway system.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

Although individual concessions in rates had been granted to inland industries in large numbers, he and his Government were keeping an open mind on this question until the Acworth Committee's Report enabled Government to lay down principles facilitating development of internal industries without endangering business principles on which our railway system had extended their network of lines. As for this year's customs tariffs they were designed for the main purpose of obtaining revenue aid. As our general tariff had now reached a scale which exercised the minds of manufacturers of a certain class it was not surprising to find them anxious to represent their interest. The use of tariff for purely revenue ends was relatively harmless but the work of designing a tario that would assist the development of Indian industries with ut injustice to consumers and of harmful reflex results on our external trade was a complex matter and would be entrusted to a fiscal commission which would commence in October to turn to practical account a large measure of the fiscal independence which the British Parliament had added to the responsibilities of the reformed Indian legislatures.

PESSIMISM DEPRECATED.

As for Indian trade and commerce it was not wise to take an unduly pessimistic view of the situation. Although development of Indian industries to apply her own population was of the highest importance, the country's trade could only prosper both upon its internal trade and upon goods exported to foreign countries. No nation could do without foreign trade and indeed one lesson of the war was nations were dependent on each other for their supplies and for their prosperity. In India very much depended upon the monsoon which was beyond the control of the Viceroy or even the Governor-General in Council. (Laughter). They should pray that this year's crops be bountiful to make up deficiencies of recent years.

THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

Although the Viceroy felt inclined to agree with the deputation in their deprecation of Government interference with Exchange, he hesitated to express his opinion too emphatically as avenues of Government assistance were always explored and might still be found, but in truth the course of Exchange depended not upon Government but upon the country's trade. The Viceroy assured them that both in the matter of Exchange and credit facilities Indian business opinion would be consulted before any action was taken.

Concluding the Viceroy said as for representation of Marwaris on Indian legislatures, the present special constituences belonged to the transition stage of reforms and as the system of self-government advanced, special interest must rely more on the ordinary electorate whom they should approach for their adequate representation.

ARREST OF A DACOIT LEADER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 13.

Information has been received that the police at Shahpur (Punjab) has arrested Tora. the leader of a gang of dacoits, who had been notorious for his raids in the districts of the Western Punjab during recent months. (A. P.)

A Lahore message of July 13 says:—"Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived at Lahore on Wednesday by the Karachi mail and goes away this evening to Aligarh."

BENGAL COUNCIL.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

There was again an animated debate lasting about three hours at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the resolution demanding formation of a board of education for the Superintendence of secondary education. The general principle underlying the resolution was not opposed by any member including the Minister in charge of Education. Three main points were raised during the discussion, first, whether it was a deviation from the recommendations made by the Calcutta University Commission which suggested a board for both intermediate and secondary education, the second point was if vocational education were introduced, in secondary schools, would there be coordination between the secondary schools and the inter mediate colleges, third point was how far they were prepared to compensate the loss that would be sustained by the University by not getting fees from the Matriculation students. The main resolution underwent material alteration by way of amendments which were carried.

The amended resolution which was carried ran thus:—That formation of a board of education for superintendence of secondary education, general and vocational, be carried out without delay, that the board be so constituted as to be representative of various interests and communities concerned with a non-official majority and that if necessary legislation be undertaken for carrying out the above objects. Discuss on on other resolutions were adjourned at half past six for want of a quorum.

ALIGARH AFFAIRS.

PATROLLING CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, July 14.

All continues to be quiet in Aligarh. Shops are opening regularly. The order prohibiting loitering after sunset has been extended to ten o'clock at night. As people are returning to normal behaviour Commissioner's sympathetic proclamation has had a good effect. Patrolling continues and at night mounted patrol in civil lines visit houses including the house of Khawaja Abdul Majid, President of the Khilafat Committee, who was much agitated over the prosecution, which has become necessary owing to the fact that a band of rogues collected in the fields behind the row of houses near Khawaja's house.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSOLVENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

To-day before Mr. Justice Greaves an application was made on behalf of Percival William Oliver to proceed under section 102 of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act against Albert Frederik Saldhana, an insolvent on the ground that the insolvent borrowed Rs. 500 from the petitioner without disclosing the fact that he was an undischarged insolvent.

Saldhana, who is an accused in the Munitions Board Case, was arrested at Colombo and brought here after which he filed insolvency petition. On behalf of the insolvent it was pointed out that Oliver was aware that money was borrowed for the purpose of paying counsel's fees in the insolvency proceedings. His Lordship gave petitioner leave to psoceed against the insolvent.

EXHIBITS FOR VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

A large and valuable consignment of exhibits collected by Lord Curzon during the past six years has recently reached Calcutta, among them being three gifts from King George, namely, (1) a large oil painting of Shah Zameen, King of Oudh receiving a tribute by Robert Home, (2) an oil painting by G. Willison entitled "Nawab Walagah Mohammed Ali of Arcot", and, (3) a set of 32 large gilt and iron standards fitted for electric light which have hitherto stood in the main corridor of Windsor Castle.

The consignment also includes a large portrait of Warren Hastings by Abbott, property of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, London, and loaned to the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial and a collection of personal effects of Warren Hastings inherited by Miss Marion Winter, and bequeathed by her to the Memorial.

A further consignment of exhibits is expected shortly. The Trustees acknowledge their indebtedness to Lord Curzon for his unflagging interest in the Memorial's progress and in particular for the time, trouble and knowledge he has devoted to building up the collection to be housed within its walls.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 13.

The Punjab Village Punchayats, small towns, and the Town Improvement Bills are ready for introduction, in the autumn session of the Punjab Legislative Council and will be soon published for criticism. The two latter bills follow similar measures in the United Provinces. The Punchayat Bill, however, makes the bold democratic innovation of organising the village ratepayers into an assembly with definite control over the taxing power of the governing body. Another novel feature is the summary audit with power to surcharge (section 34) which has been so successful in impressing local authorities in England with a sense of responsibility.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Sadullah Badsha Sahib of the firm of Messrs. Haji Mahomedbadsha Sahib and Co. has been nominated a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE EJECTION FROM TRAIN.

PROSECUTION OF MAJOR YOUNG.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 13.

A correspondent writes that the railway police has prosecuted Major M. S. Young, of the 17th Lancers, under Section 120 of the Indian Railways Act. The prosecution alleges that the Major forcibly ejected certain Indian passengers from some second-class railway compartments at Sialkot station. The passengers so treated also included Pandit Peay Mohan, Assistant Editor of the "Tribune." The case is coming up for hearing in the Court of Mr. F. H. Fyson, District Magistrate of Sialkot, on the 13th July.

LADIES' MEETING IN LAHORE.

AIMS & OBJECTS OF CONGRESS EXPLAINED

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 13.

A meeting of lady members of the City Congress Committee was held inside the city on the 8th July, under the presidentship of Sarla Debi Chaudhari. About a thousand ladies were present. The proceedings commenced with national songs after which the President explained to the audience the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress. Another lady spoke on Swadeshi.

This meeting does not appear to have been prohibited under the Seditious Meetings' Act.

IRRIGATION IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 13.

The recent reform introduced by the Revenue Member of the Madras Government is the creation of a separate division called the irrigation projects divisions in the P. W. D., the Irrigation Branch to look after irrigation schemes. This reform is the outcome of a resolution moved in the Legislative Council by Mr. Ramchandra Rao calling for the information as to the progress made in the execution of irrigation projects in the Presidency. The new division is sanctioned for a year to begin with, and will take up the revision of estimates and other data for the projects prepared many years ago.

MADRAS LABOUR SITUATION

ATTITUDE OF STRIKERS AND LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 13.

The strike situation remains unchanged, but it is reported that there was an increased attendance of workmen at the mills to-day. The strikers are holding daily meetings, and their leaders are urging them to hold on. At one of the meetings Mr. Chakkrai Chetty told the workmen not to believe the rumours that a large number of workmen had resumed work. This, he said, was not a fact.

BUCKINGHAM MILL STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 14.

It is reported that attendance of workmen at Buckingham and Carnatic mills has slightly improved but general strike situation remains unchanged.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH IN MADRAS.

"NEW INDIA" ON MERCHANTS' POOR RESPONSE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 13.

In regard to the boycott of foreign cloth, the "New India" whose representa- cloth, "New India" whose representa- markets in the city, this morning, says that the Piece-goods Merchants' Association of Madras has not taken any action in the matter, but the paper understands that the Association will not stand in the way of any individual dealers giving effect to the propaganda. Whatever may happen, adds the paper, when Mr. Gandhi visits Madras next August there seems to be no tendency at present to support the boycott.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS

(Associated Press.)

A Press Note states:—

With a view to encouraging women students to adopt the medical profession the Government of Bombay have been pleased to institute the following scholarships for them:—

(A) Four scholarships (one for each of the four divistons of the Presidency) of Rs. 30 each tenable for one year for the First Year's Course at any Arts College recognized by the Bombay University and at the Grant Medical College for the full course of five years.

(B) Twenty-six scholarships (one for each of the twenty-six districts in the Presidency) of Rs. 20 each tenable at the Medical School at Poona, Ahmedabad or Hyderabad for the four years of the course.

At to-day's meeting Calcutta Corporation decided to present an address of welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his forthcoming visit to Calcutta. A special committee was appointed to draft the address and consider steps to be taken in connection with that visit.

Dewan Bahadur Bhawanandam Pillai and Mr. Kallimullah Sahib have been appointed Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Police respectively consequent on the retirement of Dewan Bahadur Pranbusam Naidu on the 22nd instant. (A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The opening ceremony of the Venus Cinema, to be performed by Hon. Sir Norman McLeod, Kt., at Parel Road; near Chinchpokli Fire Station.

Boxing at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 16.

The s.s. "Delta," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, etc., also for Natal and Cape Colony close at 9 a.m.

S. S. Morea, with outward mails, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SUNDAY July 17.

Mahatma Gandhi's lecture on "Swadeshi" at the Jain Desasar at 6 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The 6th Annual General Meeting will be held in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, on Sunday, July 17th at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly., Regt., A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to-day (Friday) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League a public lecture "Chawl Organization" will be delivered by Dr. D. R. Desai on next Saturday at 9 p.m. in Bawan Chawl Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe of Social League will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Peking Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant instead on Thursday the 14th as previously notified.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

A vacancy having occurred in the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court by the resignation of his post as a Delegate, of Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Chartered Accountant, Mr. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehedin, has put forward his candidature for the vacant office.

GANDHIJI AT LALBAG.

To celebrate the anniversary of Mahatma Shree Jindatt Soorshwarji, a meeting of Jains will be held to-day at 8-40 a.m. (S.T.) at the Jain Temple, Lalbag, under the presidency of Shree Kamasoorshwarji Maharaj, when Mahatma Gandhi will be present and give a lecture.

GANDHIJI AT TO-DAY'S MASS MEETING AT CHINCHPOKLI.

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee a Mass meeting will be held at Chinchpokli at the Jain Desasar on Sunday next the (17th inst.) and not as already published on Saturday 16th. Seats for ladies will be reserved. All volunteers of the F Ward District Congress Committee should be present at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

EDWARD REHATSEK TRUST.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, executor of the Rehatsek Estate, writes:—

The well known professor and antiquarian —late Professor Edward Rehatsek, has left with me Rs. 35,000 worth Government promissory notes—the interest of which is to be spent annually in awarding monetory prizes to students undergoing primary education. Last year I was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 among some of the institutions in Bombay, Poona and Nasik.

LECTURE BY MAHATMA GANDHI ON "SWADESHI."

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar C Ward Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhiji will give a public lecture on the "Spread of Swadeshi and Boycott of Foreign Goods," at 6-30 p.m. in Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Kalbadevi Road on Saturday, 16th July 1921.

Only those who have got tickets will be allowed into the Hall. The tickets can be had at annas two only from Friday morning to Saturday, 12 a.m. at the following place Sheth Govindji Vasanji, Grant Road, and Chira Bazar. Special seats are reserved for ladies. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be given to the "Tilak Swarajya Fund."

FRENCH DAY AT BOMBAY.

The French Colony did not fail to celebrate this year its National Festival (July 14th) Monsieur R. Vadala, Consul for France has held an official reception in the Consulate on the morning He has received the Managing Committee of the new French Chamber of Commerce the French Citizens, and all the Friends of France arrived to address their wishes. The Consul for France has remitted the medals of "Officier d'Academie" to the Col. Preston and to Mr. Phillips. A telegram of wishes for the prosperity of the French Nation has been sent to Monsieur Millerand President of the French Republic.

In the afternoon the customary reception could not be held in the "Salle Francaise" owing to the serious illness of its Director the Prof. Peltier. In the evening the Consul for France has offered to the leading members of the French Colony a dinner in the Royal Bombay Yacht Club where toasts were drunk for the grandeur of the French Nation.

The French Consulate and all the French firms [illegible] for the occasion adorned with French flags.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Radhibai, a married woman, aged thirty. The deceased with her husband was travelling by a local train of the G. I. P. Railway on Wednesday. When the train started from Bhandup, the deceased and her husband attempted to alight from the train when the latter succeeded in jumping on the platform but the former fell between the platform and train, sustained multiple injuries. The train was stopped immediately. She succumbed yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF MAHRATTAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, July 14.

The Vice-president Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj Ahmednagar has sent the following telegram to the Vice Chancellor Bombay University:—

The Samaj foresees great changes likely to be made in the University and therefore strongly urges the University to adequately protect the educational interests of the Marathas, the most populous community of the Deccan. We know similar assurance has been given to the Mahomedans. Failure to do this would spread widespread discontent amongst the Marathas.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A PICKET CONVICTED.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rao Saheb Raghunath charged one Shankar Balkrishna Surve, a Hindoo newspaper vendor aged twenty and working as a picket, with criminal trespass into a liquor-shop, belonging to one Khurshedji Cawasji Daroowalla and situated at Thakurdward, on the night of Tuesday, the 12th instant.

Mr. Khurshed F Nariman and Mr. Bubrekar, Pleaders, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that when the complainant was seated in his shop, four Hindoo customers entered it. The accused entered the shop and requested the customers not to drink. As they did not seem to heed his advice he caught one of the customers and dragged him out, the others followed him. The accused, it has been alleged, again stood in front of the shop. The complainant, further, stated that his main complaint was that the accused had no right whatever to enter the shop and drag a customer out. He objected to pickets entering his shop, but he had no objection to pickets doing their work outside the shop.

To the Court the complainant said that Mr. Desai, the Captain of Pickets, had warned the accused, at his request, not to stand on the footpath in front of the shop in question, but to stand away from it. This incident came to pass on the 11th of July.

Police constable, Rawji Vithoo, No 1647-"C" deposed that a crowd had collected at the liquor-shop. A complaint was made to the police and the accused was so arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not enter the shop and drag a customer out. He was requesting people not to drink liquor and was standing on the foot-path.

After having heard the evidence, His Worship said the complainant was entitled to protection against the invasion of his property. The accused deliberately entered the shop of the complainant and dragged a customer out and the maxim of law that a person is presumed to intend the natural and probable consequences of his act must be given effect to. The accused knew very well, that his conduct in invading the shop of the complainant and dragging a customer out, would inevitably cause annoyance to the complainant. His Worship, further, said that the accused did intend to annoy the complainant. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, but according to the evidence for the prosecution he "did enter" the shop with the intention to "annoy" the complainant. He, therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to suffer hard labour for three weeks.

POSSESSION OF OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Rehman; (2) Rajaram Gopal and (4) Gopal Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged (1) Shankar Narayan; (2) Amin Abdul Rehman; (3) Rajaram Gopal and (4) Gopal Sakharam with possessing opium without any license. The first two accused had four pounds of opium each, and the remaining two had two pounds of opium.

The facts of the case are that yesterday at 7 a.m. all the accused, who were behind No. 6 Shed, Alexandra Dock, where there is a steamer for China anchored, were arrested, on suspicion, by a policeman on duty. The opium was found tied round the waist of the accused.

All the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted them and sentenced them as under:—Accused No. 1 to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment; No. 2 being a minor, to receive fifteen stripes; No. 3 to three months as he had one previous conviction and No. 4 to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

COMPANY MEETING

WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, Canada Building, Fort, Mr. Madhavji Virji, Solicitor, presiding. The Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1921, was adopted. In the course of the report it was stated.

During the period under review the Company made a gross profit of Rs. 6,35,529-15-8; after deducting the Agents' Commission therefrom, a nett profit of Rs. 5,72,859-1-7 remains. The Directors recommended the disposal of this amount as under:—

To write off for Machinery and Building Depreciation Fund in respect of Hongkong Mills Rs. 1,00,000; to write off the Preliminary Expenses Rs. 5,000; to pay Dividend at Rs. 5 per share after deducting Income-Tax thereon Rs. 4,31,930; to pay Bonus to Office and Mill Staff Rs. 5,000; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 30,929-1-7; Total Rs. 5,72,859-1-7.

The Directors trusted that this result of the working of their Hongkong Mills would be considered satisfactory in view of the fact that the Mill came into possession since August last only and the first two or three months had to be spent over machinery being brought to a pitch of efficient working.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala will move the following Resolution at the ensuing Meeting of the Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in Council that the powers and functions of the Advisory Board for the Bombay Development Directorate be defined, widened and extended so as to have greater influence and control over the Policy and the Execution of the Bombay Development Scheme."

GUJERAT MAHILA PATHSHALA.

The Gujerat Mahila Pathshala or the College for Women is affiliated to the Indian Women's University, Poona, this year; and that two candidates, namely, Savita Trivedi and Nandgaori Setalwad, passed successfully the First Year Arts Examination, both securing the University scholarships of Rs. 12 per month.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the weather and crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the last week:—

There was almost general rain during the week throughout the Presidency, except in North Gujarat. It was, however, not quite sufficient and more rain is generally needed everywhere. Sowing of kharif crops continues, but was retarded in parts of Gujarat and Deccan for want of sufficient moisture. Seedlings continue in fair condition. There was slight rain in Sind. Water for irrigation in canals continues insufficient retarding transplantation of kharif seedlings. Irrigated crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder continues deficient in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Gujacat, Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was insufficient in parts of Broach, Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally deficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, where it is deteriorating. Prices of foodgrains were fluctuating.

LITIGATIONAND ARBIRTATION

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the resolutions passed by the Nagpur Congress calls upon all lawyers to suspend practice. How far the lawyers have answered the call of the country is still a matter of controversy. However, every person including non-cooperators, cooperators and Government servants, including Lord Sinha, has expressed a wish that litigation should decrease and that there is nothing wrong in referring matters in dispute to arbitration provided parties get justice.

To carry out this wish I suggest that steps should be taken by the several mercantile associations to provide a clause in every contract, for arbitration to three persons one to be appointed by each party and the third a lawyer to be appointed by the two arbitrators. In case, the two arbirators differ as to the appointment of the third lawyer arbitrator, the appointment should be made by the Association.

This arrangement will provide for lawyers who would consent to act as arbitrators on certain terms which might be arranged and at the same time decrease litigation.

Ten years ago the number of suits in the High Court ranged between 1,200 to 1,500, while in the current year within six months, the number of suits is about 2,500. It is not only in Bombay but even in Ahmedabad, the home of Mahatma Gandhiji, litigation has increased by leaps and bounds and it is absolutely necessary that early practical steps should be taken for decreasing litigation. The ordinary costs to each party, in an ordinary commercial cause, comes to between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. So the total costs of such suit is between Rs. 2,000 to 2,100. In other cases costs amount from Rs. 5,000 to several thousands and in some cases even exceeds a lakh. Now if suits were referred to arbitration the charge of three arbitrators would hardly exceed Rs. 1,000, with the advantage that the parties would get speedy justice. Indeed one of the arguments which would be placed against my suggestion would be that there would be no sanction for enforcing the award. I say that the execution of the award could be enforced either by social or legal means. The former by a resolution by the Association that no member should trade or have connection with the man who does not obey the award. As to the latter, award of arbitrators amounts to a decree and the same could also be executed through the Court.

This arrangement will also be useful to the legal profession as they would get as much fees as they now get by practicing in courts. Reference to arbitration would save the expenses of attorney's offices, lawyers' clerks, counsels' fees and court charges. The only persons who would be hit by this arrangement would be the senior counsels who are getting fees and briefs in several courts while appearing in one court only. My suggestion would also be an inducement to several practicing lawyers to try their utmost to have all matters referred to arbitration. The proposal applies not only to commercial disputes but to all disputes.

The carrying out of the above proposal will not banish litigation but it would certainly reduce the number of suits.

I desire that this suggestion should be considered and discussed from all standpoints and then a meeting of all persons interested in the movement should be called where practical shape could be given to the proposal. I have in this letter given a fair outline to invite discussion and if the proposal be taken up I would be very willing to put before the meeting of persons interested in the matter a practical scheme. I hope, Mr. M. R. Jayker, will kindly take up this matter and assist the public in reducing litigation.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc

LEX.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done a signal service to the Architectural students who are being calously treated by the Government. The case you refer in Saturday's issue is only one out of the many grievances the students are to put up with and I assure you that there are several others of a more serious nature. In this letter I wish to bring to the notice of the public how the Government, while scandalously wasting money on the fatly paid top service, is wilfully neglecting its duty towards the vital question affecting the students whole career.

As far back as 1914 the whole course of studies was revised and a fifth year or diploma class was added in the curriculum. Unfortunately the Great War came in soon afterwards and the Government could not start the fifth year. But now the war is over since two years and the "New Era" risen and Education is becoming a transfered subject, the students eagerly hoped the Government will start the 5th year. But it was not to be so. H. E. the Governor in his presidential address at the prize distribution ceremony contended that the Government has to spend a lot on primary education and it will be impossible to start the 5th year course at present.

Look now to the poor lot of the students. After completing the Matriculation course and spending 4 years in studying Architecture, the prospects for him are no better than to be an obedient servant to some of the practising Engineers. Those who know and those who have eyes to see, will admit that the whole architectural work that comes out from the Engineering Firms is carried out by these students. The students though capable of practising independently are to undergo servitude on account of the non-recognition by Government. The students approached the Bombay Municipality for granting licenses to successful students, but the vested interests which that body may probably have with the Engineering Firms, deterred it from considering the case favourably. The Government is not starting the Diploma Class and the Municipality is not granting Licenses, the result of which is, the students have to drudge in servitude.

I would like to ask Hon. Mr. Paranjpe, while he is formulating big schemes for the uplift of the Depressed Classes—vide his speech at Poona in the same issue—is he going to turn his face towards the poor students of Architecture, only because they do not happen to be members of the so called Depressed Classes? He used to take keen interest in his unofficial days towards the School of Art, and the students rightly hope that if the Government funds fall short, he will nobly come forward with a month's remuneration of his, to be given away for the said purpose.

Will he rise to the occasion?—Yours, etc,

"SUFFERER."

WIDENING MEDOWS STREET.

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. Most of the items considered were of a routine nature and there was not much controversy.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner:

I have the honour to refer to the Corporation Resolution authorising me to prescribe revised regular lines for Medows Street, Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Hummum Street, Military Square Lane, Bruce Lane and Apollo Street and to state that the improvement will not be complete until Forbes Street which meets Medows Street at its south end, and connects the important junction of Apollo Street and Custom House Rood at its east end with the important junction of Esplanade Road and Rampart Row at its west end, is also widened to 40 feet. It will be impossible to effect the widening on the western portion of the street for many years to come, but an opportunity for widening the eastern portion to the line indicated will it is anticipated arise at an early date. I have therefore to request the Corporation's sanction, under Section 297 (1) (b) of the Municipal Act, to my prescribing the fresh regular lines of Forbes Street. I have issued the notices under Section 297 (1) (b) (i).

The Commissioner's action was approved.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MILLS.

The Corporation referred the following letter from the Commissioner to a Committee for consideration and report.

I am fully satisfied that it is necessary that the construction of new mills or large workshops within the existing Municipal limits should be controlled and further that it is necessary similarly to control proposals to extend existing mills and workshops, in view of the present state of overcrowding and shortage of residential accommodation. At present Section 390 (2) of the Municipal Act gives the Commissioner power to refuge a permit if he is of opinion that the establishment of a factory, etc., is objectionable owing to the density of population in the neighbourhood or that it will be a nuisance. I would therefore suggest that Section 390 (2) of the Municipal Act should be amended on the lines of Section 394 (3) of the Act so as to read somewhat as follows:—

"It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner (a) to grant any written permission referred to in sub-section (1) subject to such restrictions or conditions (if any) as he shall think fit to prescribe or (b) to withhold any such permission."

A further difficulty arises in so far as the law gives no specive power to the Commissioner to refuse applications for the extension of existing factory with the result that the present large mills are in a position to increase the number of their operatives indefinitely provided they can obtain land in the vicinity of the existing mills, and also in many cases small concerns for which permits cannot be reasonably refused when they are established grow into large factories and become objectionable. I am therefore of opinion that the extension or rebuilding of factories should also be subject to the previous written permission of the Commissioner who in that case also should be qualified either (1) to grant such permission subject to such restrictions or conditions as he shall think fit to prescribe or (2) to with hold such permission.:

The Corporation then adjourned.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FIGURES FOR THREE MONTHS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes to say:—

A Note issued by the Labour Office states that the number of strikes and lockouts in progress in April 1921 was 6 involving 10,850 persons and the loss of 184,450 working days; in May there were 11 strikes and lockouts in progress affecting 12,290 men, and the number of working days lost was 227,115. In June there were 10 strikes and lockouts in progress affecting 16,117 persons but since many of them were of short duration, the loss of working days was only 79,804. In the present month there has been a decrease in the number of strikes reported.

RAILROAD TO DESTRUCTION.

A Parsi correspondent under the initials F. P. S. writes:—

If you have recourse to the solace from drink you will become a beast. Every patriotic Indian, whether Parsi, Mahomedan or Hindu, must give up this evil habit at once. It is one of the vital points to gain "Swaraj."

No man or woman is safe that has once formed the fatal habit of looking to drink for solace, or gaiety. While the world goes on well with him or her, he or she will likely be temperate; but the habit is formed, the railroad to destruction is cut ready for use, the wagons are laid, and the station-houses erected; and the train is on the line waiting only for the locomotive. Well, the first grief is the locomotive; it comes to us all, and away we go in a moment down the line we have been years constructing like a flash of lightning to destruction.

From drunkenness to thieving is not a very wide jump, it is not more than crossing a gutter.

Drinking is the mother of thieving, gambling, and all possible vices that you can have in this world.

Therefore, give up the evil habit of drinking today and do not wait for tomorrow, and follow in every detail our Greatest Leader Mahatma Gandhiji and we will reach our goal in no time.

BROKEN PLEDGES!

LORD READING AND THE PUNJAB.

LECTURE BY LALA GOVARDHAN DAS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Lala Gordhandas, delivered a speech on "The Punjab and Lord Reading's duty," last evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, was voted to the chair and there was a very large attendence of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said at the outset that there was an encouraging feature in that evening's meeting for which the Parsi community deserved to be congratulated, and it was tha he noticed Parsi ladies also taking part in the political meetings. Continuing he said that considering the importance of the topic and the eminence of the Speaker, it would have been better if they had elected a fitter man than himself to the Chair. He did not think many words are needed to introduce the lecturer to them as he was well known to them all as self-less and self-sacrificing national worker. In every evil there was always some hidden good. Even in the Punjab tragedy, so universally and justly condemned, they had derived some indirect advantages and benefits of great value. Apart from the great awakening that it had aroused all over the country and the great Unity that it had caused, it had also enabled the country to distinguish and discrimnate between the true genuine national leaders, who would be relied upon and trusted for all times, and the mere mushroom demagogues who rose into eminence for a short time on a safe occasion, but retred and sank into insignificance at the first occasion of real danger. It had enabled them to distinguish and discriminate between a Jamnadas and a Gordhandas. (Applause) Lala Gordhandas was one of those true leaders who remained in the field of battle, when the fight was the thickest and most dangerous and suffered imprisonment by fearlessly exposing the Martial Law atrocities rather than desert the field under the safe pretext of a deputation. He wished there were more Gordhandasses and less Jamnadasses in the country. Their ground would then be firmer and their task easier. At a time when their erstwhile and so called demagogues of Shantaram Chawl had deserted them the inspiration and exhortations from such distinguished visitors like Lala Gordhandas was all the more welcome, and the subject selected by the Lalaji too was very timely and fitting. The present Anglo-Indian and Bureaucratic cry was "Forget and Forgive"; if they had done the barest justice in the case were committed before their very eyes and under their very nose. But the blood-stains of Jallianwalla were not yet removed, when more innocent blood was shed under similar aggravating circumstances at Dharwar and other places Then how could they "forget and forgive" (hear, hear).

LALA GOVERDHANDAS.

Lala Govardhandas speaking in Hindi said about five days ago Mr. B. F. Bharucha asked him that he should speak something in reply to the Viceroy's latest speech. He was going to tell them what Punjab really thought now about the situation at present prevailing in the country. It was in Bombay that he first tried to ventilate his grievances about the Punjab happenings and it was Bombay which first undertook to relieve suffering humanity in the Punjab. Therefore he hoped the public of Bombay would surely give attention to the account he would narrate. Four months before Lord Reading took charge of the Viceroyalty of this country, he had expressed in public that he was coming to this land to do "even handed justice" as between man and man without any consideration of race caste or creed. And the Moderates thought and believed that really Lord Reading was coming to do some miracle in this country.

HOLLOW PROMISES.

But a review of Lord Reading's administration for the last four months would convince every one that they were given mere "pledges". Government had given them many "pledges" like that in the past. Lord Lytton, a past Viceroy, had admitted in a secret despatch that they had given pledges which they had not tried to fulfill. Lord Reading made two speeches, one at the Chelmsford club and the other a reply to the address of the Moderate Deputation. Both the speeches showed that Lord Reading was only trying to pacify India with sweet words and promises. India wanted bread and she was not to be satisfied with stones. Since the time of the Duke's visit to this country, everybody who came here asked us to "forget and forgive" and Lord Reading also was not an exception. But was it to be applied to the Indians alone and not to the English? Lord Reading told the Moderate Deputation that his Government was guided by justice and equity. The speaker challenged every Englishman, connected with the administration of the country to put his hand on his heart and say if they carried that profession into practice.

The speaker then referred to the case that was tried at Sialkote sometime ago. He then narrated another incident that took place at Lahore where the Deputy Commissioner of the city when, motoring saw an Indian going ahead of him in another car. He could not brook the idea that an Indian should go ahead of him. He therefore shot a revolver at the Indian's car which at once stopped and then the Deputy Commissioner said that he was the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore and therefore he did that.

PENSION FOR PUNJAB TYRANTS.

Lord Reading also said that he was still engaged in examining the cases of all convictions in connection with the Punjab disturbances.

On the other hand Lord Reading's Government was still freely giving princely pensions from the Indian treasury to those officials who were found guilty by the Government themselves. When the Punjab trials were going on persons like Raja Narendranath and Mr. Safi came as defence witnesses on behalf of Mr. Harkisanlal when Mr. Fias a civilian, declared that they were all unreliable witnesses. But now those unreliable persons were the faithful ministers in Lord Reading's Government. Major O'Brien whose atrocities shocked every man and woman in the country was now rewarded by being made the Political Resident of an Indian State. When the All-India Congress Committee had met in Benares, Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru told Mr. Gandhi that the demand for adequate punishment of Dyer and O'Dwyer was too an unworthy a demand. But now they said that instead of punishing them Lord Reading's Government was rewarding them with princely pensions from the Indian treasury. The speaker then gave further accounts of cases in which officials who were directly connected with the Punjab atrocities, were given high promotions. He asked the audience to consider how far "severe and drastic punishments were meted out to the guilty officials," as Sir William Vincent had told them. He challenged both Lord Reading and Sir William Vincent to show two of those culprits who received any sort of punishment.

THE DHARWAR INCIDENT.

There were further instences—said the speaker—from which they could form an idea of the "justice" of Lord Reading's Government and for that purpose the happenings at Chandpur and Dharwar were too fresh to be mistaken. Now he asked if the Indians could "forget and forgive" as Lord Reading asked them to do, so long as those shocking instances would remain burning in their heart.

Concluding the speaker said that he wanted to let it be known to the Viceroy that they now raised their voice not against any official nor against Lord Chelmsford or Lord Reading but against the policy which his Government as well as the Government of his predecessors followed. They now seriously wanted either to mend the present system or to end it. It was now for every man and every woman in India to learn to sacrifice every thing for ending the present system of slavery, and from now on they must enter the temple of freedom and get themselves purified by means of the vow of love, truth and non-violence. The bloodless war which they are waging under the generalship of Mahatma Gandhi; would, undoubtedly lead them to success.

CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The Chairman then made his concluding speech and traversed much the same ground as covered by the lecturer. In his speech he brought into forceful relief the expectation created by Lord Reading's appointment and the bitter realisation of those expectations. He pointed out the futility of the Viceroy's inquiry into the Martial Law cases as no vakils and regular records were allowed to the innocent accused in those cases. Before concluding the Chairman emphasised the identity of interests of the Parsi Community with the rest of India and paid a tribute to Mr. B. F. Bharucha for his successful endeavours in this direction.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to Lala Goverdhan Das had been proposed by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla and seconded by Miss Naoroji.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 14.

Cricket Results:—

Surrey beat Sussex by 49, runs.

Yorkshire beat Kent by 31 runs.

Northan to beat Derby by 194 runs.

Worcester beat Glamorgan by 38.

Lancashire beat Warwickshire by 6 wickets.

Middlesex beat Hants by 151.

Gloucester beat Leicester by 141.

AUSTRALIANS V. WEST OF SCOTLAND GAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 14.

The Australians made 422 in their first innings against Scotland at Perth. Collins 100, including fifteen fours, Bardsley 112, including one six and fourteen fours.

Mead of Hampshire is the first man to reach two thousand runs this season.

FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

On the fourth day of the Football Challenge Shield competition two games were played but neither proved interesting. On the Calcutta ground the Town Club drew with the East Bengal, each side having scored a goal. Extra time was played but the score remained unaltered. Dalhousie on their own ground beat Royal Scots Fusiliers by a goal, the score being of a free end.

IMPERIAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 14.

After nearly a fortnight's suspense the Imperial Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday when the Dorset regiment met Survey of India in the semi-final on the Gymkhana Ground. Dorsets being superior, the Survey were kept defensive throughout the game, though the latter emerged successfully from many repeated onslaughts. At half time the score stood at one to *nil* in favour of the Dorsets. After the half time both sides tried hard to score but nothing more was doing and the game ended in a victory for the dorsets by a goal to *nil* as already stated.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 15, 1921.

DHARWAR.

Do Sir George Lloyd's Government and do the Government of India realise the importance of the Dharwar Affair? It is impossible to overestimate the force of the impression created among Indians by the tidings that the sub-inspector of police, Shivlingappa, who caused the tragedy, was still at large in Dharwar and not only that, but actually taking a leading part in "organising" the prosecution—i.e. selecting the "accused". We wish the Government would realise before it is too late, before England, Europe and America are once more ringing with another unfortunate occurrence under British rule that this is an affair of the first magnitude. It is not a small routine affair which can be settled locally and summarily by ordinary officials without a cry escaping to the outer world. The local officials are in fact accused of causing the whole trouble and public opinion regards them as disqualified to sit in judgment. The official and the popular versions of the incident are diametrically opposed to one another; and where that happens, the call for special inquiry seems to us to be too evident to need pointing out to anyone accustomed to the Government of Eastern peoples. To leave the incident for judgment to the ordinary officials and the ordinary course of law is simply to increase the popular distrust and sense of wrong.

This is a case for the benevolent despot, and Orientals, who collectively abhor the carping process of legality and stand for abstract justice, invariably welcome his appearance on the scene, provided that he comes as a "deus *ex* machina" and not as part of a machine associated with injustice in the people's minds. We have already stated more than once in these columns that the reputation of the British in India is at the mercy of their Indian subordinates, whose sycophantic zeal should therefor be restrained more carefully than it has been of late; and that the behaviour of the said sycophantic Indians has contributed at least as much to the unpopularity of that rule as has the behaviour of the English officials, who are not all or most of them like Mr. Painter, We now go further, and we say, that, were it not for such cooperators and the Mr. Painters, the average British official in India and the non-cooperators could hold friendly intercourse together and soon come to terms.

At any rate at Dharwar the Government has now an opportunity to dissociate itself from the odium attaching to some local officials, which, if justice takes its usual course in India, will attach to Government in public opinion. Indians are not consciously unfair in judgment of officials, as the officials would have us believe. But they consider that the ordinary machinery of Government runs with a heavy bias against unofficial evidence and in favour of "official"—i.e. police—evidence. And where, as at Dharwar, the two are in absolute opposition, the machinery should be suspended for a time and an inquiry held by some person or persons quite above suspicion of such bias, just as in the case of actual machinery, a mechanic is called in when works go wrong and there is danger of a general smash. We hope this opportunity for pacifying the Karnatik will not be missed by a Government presided over by a gentleman of such wide Oriental experience as Sir George Lloyd.

THE BISS REPORT.

The resolution of the Government of Bengal on the report of Mr. E. E. Biss of the Indian Educational Service, who had been specially deputed to make a careful survey of the conditions of primary education in that Presidency and to formulate a programme for its expansion, has just been published. Mr. Biss, who is a member of the Indian Educational Service, has given it as his deliberate verdict, as a result of his enquiries, that the present system "is defective in nearly all respects" and that "there is no possibility of progress unless the entire organisation is altered in its nature and construction." Mr. Biss found that a very small percentage of children of school-going age attend any school; nay, he states that actually at present the number of children of suitable age who are not at school is larger than twenty years ago! Could anything be more damnatory of the whole system of State education! And yet our "rulers" have been boasting all along of the "progressive" and enlightened character of their administration. After twenty years Bengal finds itself actually retrogressing as regards that vital need of any community, namely primary education. Mr. Biss has quoted from the "Progress" report of Education in India, 1912-17 the following percentages of population enrolled in elementary schools, which will indicate how far India is behind in the race:

United States	19.87
England and Wales	16.52
German Empire	16.30
France	13.90
Japan	13.07
Ceylon	8.34
Rumania	8.21
Russia	3.77
Brazil	2.61
India	2.33

But the paucity of pupils in the schools is not the only deplorable feature of elementary education in Bengal. The scandal of the starvation wages paid to the primary teachers is even more serious.

"I have come across," Mr. Biss says, "case after case of assistants in schools whose total emoluments from the school did not amount to more than Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 a month." As a result of this state of things, Mr. Biss says, a definite degeneration has set in. He recommends a minimum salary as one remedy. But all this is apparently lost on the Government of Bengal. They have no definite plans of their own, for they know well enough that every plan means some outlay, which, at present, they are utterly unable to face because of the bankruptcy of the state finances thanks to extravagant demands of the spending departments. So, the Government, represented by the Indian Minister of Education, have sought refuge in the time-worn device of gaining time by inviting public discussion on Mr. Biss' report! What is there to be discussed at this late hour? Has not the theme of primary education been discussed in this country thread-bare all these years? The Resolution of the Bengal Government has not put forward one single suggestion how they are going to carry out some of the proposals made by Mr. Biss. The Resolution merely sums up the conclusions of Mr. Biss and leaves it to the public to name the ways and means to carry out the programme of expansion. Sir P. C. Mitter, Minister in charge, realises, of course, that money is the one thing that will solve most of the ills the educational system is suffering from at present. He, in fact, says, in the course of the resolution: "It is obvious that if there are to be an expansion and improvement of primary education more money must be made available for the purpose." But this is a truth he need not have taught the public, as they know it very well. The question is not that, but how the Minister is going to find the funds needed for so vital an object as the expansion of primary education!

It is apparent that he has hardly any idea. He is profuse in his sympathies and goes to the extent of using the word "national" in the official Resolution. He writes for example, "the Government of Bengal (Minister of Education) are of opinion that the time has come for the organisation of a complete national system of primary schools for Bengal," though what he means by the expression "national" in this connection is more than we can make out! He writes in another place: "It will take some time to ascertain fully and give effect to the national will in respect of the lines on which the development of primary education should proceed; and in the meantime, Government will sympathetically consider any individual schemes that may be put forward, taking into account the circumstances of the locality concerned and the degree of self-help displayed by the local authority." How perfectly our "Cooperator" Ministers have assimilated the phraseology so dear to the heart of the bureaucracy is to be seen in these two sentences. Their heart overflows with sympathy for the aspirations of the people, but they warn the latter in time that the realisation of their hopes will depend almost entirely on the degree of "self-help" they will display. By "self-help" is meant, of course, the willingness to be further taxed. That is the only "self-help" that is encouraged among the people! What the Minister is driving at is plain: The State coffers are empty, because of the loot conducted by the favoured ranks of Service and therefore, if you wish to make any progress or even to retain what you have got why tax yourself! Such seems to be the drift of Sir P. C. Mitter's resolution, however disguised by professions of sympathy and readiness to cooperate in giving effect to the "national will." That it is the primary duty of the State itself, if it lays claim to be civilised, to defray the cost of elementary education of its children, is completely lost sight of. The responsibility is, on the other hand, thrust on the people themselves. If the Government of Bengal have any sense of responsibility they will realise, without inviting "public discussion" on the point, that the teachers should be paid a living wage. But they propose to do nothing of the kind and merely seek to postpone the evil day by inviting suggestions from the public. This new solicitude for the public is one of the fruits of the "Democratic Era" which has dawned for the country!

A DISTINGUISHED TEACHER

The death of Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda removes from the life of Bombay a distinguished public worker and citizen. Mr. Bharda's public life began in the last decade of the nineteenth century when, in collaboration with Mr. K. B. Murzban, he founded the New High School. From very humble beginnings and confronted by vicissitudes at the very outset of its career, this school has now come to occupy, thanks mainly to the exertions of Mr. Bharda and his colleague, a premier position among educational institutions in this Presidency. And this position has been achieved through sheer merit and hard effort on the part of the founders. Not a pie has been raised by public subscription, nor a grant sought from Government. Except for affiliation to the University—or, to be precise, to the Joint School Examinations Board—the institution has, as a matter of policy, eschewed all connection with Government and prescribed its own curricula and text books. This practical demonstration of the success of self-help in education was mainly due to Mr. Bharda's greatness as an educationist. After the completion of a brilliant career at the University, Mr. Bharda took to education as his life work and made a deep study of the problems of education, both in its theoretical and practical aspects. This school was the medium through which he found expression for his ideals in education. Though he had specialised in science and mathematics, he was, like all great teacheres, interested in all branches of knowledge, and his love for literature was only surpassed by his love for the sciences. Whether in the University, at public lectures, or in the school-room, it was always a treat to listen to Mr. Bharda's exposition of any subject he took in hand, apt as he was to allow himself to be wholly immersed in his passion for it. But his gifts as a teacher and his greatness as a man were shown to the best advantage when he was taking the lower standards in the school or was out with his students on an excursion trip. It was then that one realized the true meaning and value of education as imparted by a gifted teacher. Mr. Bharda's methods were original, suited to his own temperament and harmonising with the environment in which he worked. They consisted, in essence, in putting the pupil on a level of equality with the teacher, in elucidating the inherent beauties of the subject-matter, and in persuading the young minds to set to work and to form habits of thought and expression. An ordinary teacher would have failed; a less striking personality would have just evolved another system. Mr. Bharda was, however, great both as a teacher and as a man, and so succeeded in inspiring successive generations of students with some of his sense of the beauty of life and his love of science and of literature, and kindling in them a desire to explore all paths of human knowledge. It is no common personality whose loss we mourn, and the educational life of the Presidency, particularly, will be the poorer for his death.

Notes of the Day

Ulsterite Bluster.

In glaring contrast to the dignified, patriotic and quite statesmanlike declaration of Mr. De Valera on the eve of the truce which has now been called in Ireland, is the bluster of "the Premier of the North Ireland Government", which has been cabled by Reuter. This egregious individual declares that he and other "cabinet ministers of the North Ireland Government" are going to London because refusal would be misinterpreted abroad and in the Dominions, "but," he assures his followers, "nothing would be given away." If this is the mood in which Ulster leaders are going to attend the London Conference, they had better stay away and save themselves the trouble of the journey. If they are not prepared to give away anything, what is the use of conducting any negotiations at all? All negotiations mean "give and take." If Ulstermen are unwilling to yield in any respect, Mr. Lloyd George might as well call off the Conference. But we are inclined to believe that the Pistolian sentiments expressed by the "Premier" of Ulster are merely the usual Orange Day bluster. Very likely this year's demonstration will be the last of its kind and the effusion of the Orange "Premier" may be excused on that score.

Bombay Humanitarian League.

We have received a copy of the report of the relief work done by the Bombay Humanitarian League during the Influenza epidemic. The report is a very belated one, but, as the compilers say, the delay "has not occurred for want of its preparation but it is due to the unforeseen calamity that we had to face in the deportation of our esteemed and compassionate President, Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, for political reasons. This report was already written by the Secretaries and it was presented to Mr. Horniman for verification before its publication. The account books, vouchers of payments, etc., etc., were also lying with Mr. Horniman at his bungalow at Worli where he was confined to bed owing to his illness. The deportation took place when he was actually lying in bed. For, this sad and sudden calamity nobody had even dreamt of and hence we had no idea that such a thing was to happen and our books and papers had to go with him to England where even they were delivered to him after a long time." The citizens of Bombay will not forget the good work done by the League as well as other voluntary agencies during the terrible days of the epidemic.

A Premium on Intemperance.

Last week Mr. Athavle awarded what he called a deterrent punishment to a temperance volunteer, under Section 283 I.P.C. The section deals with the offence of "causing obstruction, etc., in a public way or navigable river or canal." Now, it will be found from the deposition of Mr. Power, the Prosecuting Inspector, as well as other witnesses, that the accused "was not obstructing persons or traffic on the footpath," but merely requesting people not to enter the liquor-shop and saying, "I fall at your feet." No doubt, Mr. Power suggested that by this the accused was "preventing" people from going to the liquor-shop, but it is a misuse of language to describe as "preventing" a mere request, which the person addressed was at liberty to refuse, if he so minded. The volunteer was not resorting to any physical resistance nor even to any indecent or offensive gestures. It was true that a crowd collected near the shop, but this seems to have been due to the police unnecessarily and with a show of force seeking to interfere with the peaceful picketing of volunteers near this shop during the last few days. Let the police give up their meddlesome tactics and no crowd would collect near the shop, as has been found to be the case at most of the other picketing centres of the city. Moreover, if the police found a crowd, the latter should have been asked to move on, instead of the volunteer being hauled up for "attracting a crowd." As we have said, it is not so much the picketers who attract crowds, as the meddlesome police, whose sympathy with the publicans is too obvious to the public. We are sorry to see a responsible official like Mr. Athavle, instead of giving a bit of his mind to the police, actively siding with them in the suppression of the peaceful temperance movement now in full swing in the country.

Accountancy Diploma Board.

Something is evidently wrong with the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay. We have before us a correspondence which has passed between a final year student of the Accountancy Diploma class of the Sydenham College of Commerce and the Secretary of the Board, which sheds peculiar light on the ways of this body. The student in question, having completed the Madras Government Secondary School Leaving Certificate Course in 1916, came over to Bombay to study for professional accountancy and auditing. He joined in August 1916 the office of Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., Chartered Accountants, as an unpaid apprentice and after six months' service was taken on as a paid audit clerk, in which capacity he continued there until November 1917, when he went over to Messrs. A. B. Billimoria and Co., Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, under whom he is still serving. Having thus acquired good knowledge both in the theory and practice of accountancy and auditing he sought admission to the Accountancy Diploma Class in June 1918 and was admitted into the class as being eligible under the rules of the Board governing such admissions. After going through the full two years' course, he was selected by the Principal of the Sydenham College early in 1920 to appear at the ensuing final public Diploma Examination. He forwarded through the proper channel and within the date fixed the prescribed application form duly filled in, together with the prescribed examination fee.

A Frivolous Excuse.

To the surprise of the student, the application was returned to him unaccepted by the Secretary of the Board, who informed him, in a letter dated 20th February, 1920, that he was ineligible to sit for the examination, as in the Secretary's opinion he had *only completed* and *not passed* the Madras Government S. S. L. C. course! On March 10th 1920 the student sent a lengthy communication to the Secretary, informing him that the Board was under a misapprehension regarding his eligibility and pointing out that in the year he completed the S. S. L. C. course in Madras, the Madras Government rules governing the issue of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate did not provide for any "pass," but only for "completed course" certificate and that it was only latterly that the system of issuing "pass" certificates had come into vogue. He also pointed to the fact that the authorities responsible for the Diploma Class had fully satisfied themselves as to his eligibility before admitting him into the class. This representation by the student to the Board remained unacknowledged for nearly seven months! A reminder was sent by the student on 7th September, which elicited a reply dated 5th October, from the secretary stating that the petition would be placed before the Board at their next meeting, for orders. Waiting till 15th November 1920 and getting no further communication, the student sent a fresh reminder on that day, to which the Secretary replied on the 8th November, repeating the old argument that the regulations required the applicant to have "passed" the examination and not merely "completed" the course.

The Student's Plight.

It is not apparent from the Secretary's letter whether this is his own opinion or whether the Board had an opportunity to consider the representation sent to them. Since then, the student has memorialised his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the only redress he has received is a reply from the Education Department saying Government are not disposed to interfere with the decision of the Accountancy Diploma Board. We do not think that either the Board or Government have meted out strict justice to the student. The excuse given by the former for rejecting his application, after permitting him to attend the class and undergo all the trouble and expense of a two years' course, must appear to any impartial observer to be frivolous. The Secretary of the Board merely quibbles over words when he makes a distinction between "completing" and "passing." the course. The student has satisfactorily explained how in the year he finished his S. S. L. C. Course, there was no "pass" system and how the discretion was left to the principals of colleges and heads of Government offices to accept as having passed candidates who had completed the course. The belated objection of the Secretary is not only vexatious, but highly unjust on the face of it. We deeply regret that the Education Department instead of going into the merits of the question, has refused to interfere with the decision of the Board. We still hope that the Board will reconsider its decision and undo the grave injustice it has done to the student.

No Hopes!

Like Caesar's wife, the agents of the bureaucracy must be above suspicion! An apparently inspired message from Lucknow says that there is no truth in the report that Sir Harcourt Butler will be going to Aligarh. May we also add that, so far as we know, there is no truth in the reports that Lord Ronaldshay is going to Chandpur and that Mr. Montagu is again coming over to India?

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INDIA'S TRADE DURING WAR

PROSPERITY, A MYTH,

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society a formal discussion on "India's Trade Prosperity during the War": a fact or a myth was held on Saturday when the discussion was opened by Dr. S. G. Panandikar, Mr. N. F. Kanny being in the chair.

The lecturer treated the subject purely from the economists point of view, and not, as he made it clear, from the point of view of the financier who was pleased with a plethora of money, nor from that of the merchant, whose prosperity did not mean the prosperity of the whole country. In the course of his study of the economic effects of the war upon India, he was surprised to find the government publications asserting that India's Trade prospered during the war. Mr. F. Shirrass's book was full of it. Mr. D. M. Dalal in his minority report (of the Smith Committee) similarly talked of the war prosperity of India. This was probably due to his being chiefly a financier.

The lecturer further stated that according to the pure theory of international trade there was no connection between a country's prosperity and its foreign trade as the latter was affected by factors other than productivity. Foreign trade was determined by the differences in the comparative costs of production in the trading countries. Theoretically it was possible that a country might advance economically, although its foreign trade might be declining. The reverse might also be true. Generally, however, the amount of increase or decrease of foreign trade per head indicated the degree of prosperity of the people. India came last under this test. Her inefficiency and poverty manifest from this fact, could be supported by other data.

INDIAN FOREIGN TRADE.

Dr. Panandikar then examined figures, of Indian foreign trade from 1914-15 to 1918-19 on the basis of 1913-14 i.e., pre-war figures. First taking the figures of value of both import and export trade, the lecturer proved that during the war there was a sudden set back in 1914-15, after which there was a gradual recovery in 1918-19, in which year the figures were below those for 1913-14. The recovery in the values of exports was mainly due to the rise of prices and in those of imports was entirely due to that cause. But the value figures did not tell the whole tale. They ought to be tested in the light of increased price level of which index numbers were available. If the figures of value of exports and imports were reduced to the prewar price level there sowed a considerable decline in trade, much more in the volume of the imports than in that of the exports. India's trade suffered in value and much more in volume during the war.

The scarcity and dearness of imports hit India hard. The lecturer here referred to the suicides in Bengal reported to have been committeed for want of clothing.

The sole plank on which the argument for India's prosperity was based was the abnormal favourable balance of trade. The lecturer said that as a result of this favourable balance what India got was paper in India backed by paper-treasury bills in England, inflation of prices in obedience to the quantity theory of money. The prosperity if any was confined to a few merchants. The standard of living of the ordinary man has not only not increased but deteriorated, in spite of Government assurances and Government statistics. The real test was whether there was any increase in the total production and consumption in the country.

UNFAVOURABLE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The lecturer further examining the 1919-20 figures said that there was a temporary expansion, which was followed by depression and unfavourable balance of trade, which he ascribed to:—

(1) Japan's inability to take as much cotton as before.
(2) Central Europe suffering mainly from loss of purchasing power owing to inflation.
(3) Overstocking of the markets of England and U. S.
(4) Exchange fluctuations etc.

This was the condition of Indian trade by itself, when compared with countries of the Empire and with foreign countries it reveals still greater weakness. India was the worst sufferer in her exports with the exceptions of Russia and Austria, and in exports with that of France, Austria and Russia. In the Empire all other countries fared better than India. The chief causes that brought about this condition were:—

(1) Scarcity of tonnage.
(2) Unfavourable geographical situation.

India's dependence upon distant markets contributed a great deal to this position. India was an agricultural country. The conclusion of the "Times of India" was that agricultural countries suffered less. But the foregoing discussion clearly showed the extreme danger of dependence upon agriculture. Indian economists since the early eighties have emphasised the grave danger of this dependence upon foreign manufactures. India's industry must be rapidly developed as was done in Japan. In this connection the lecturer emphasised the dependence of India for the slightest repairing material for Railways upon England. Compairing Indian conditions with Japan the lecturer remarked that the recent industrial developments in Japan have helped Japan a great deal. While India was toiling to recover her lost trade position Japan had almost trebled exports and doubled her imports. The Japanese trade was equal to that of India in 1904 rose in 1913 to £2.55 per head and to £6.30 by 1918, where as the trade per head of India was only £94 in 1913 and £95 in 1918-19.

PROF. R. M. JOSHI.

Prof. R. M. Joshi differed from Dr. Panandikar in his opinion on the favourable balance of trade of India during the war. The balance of trade was in favour of India. India turned into a creditor country while before she was a debtor country. If she did not realise the full benefit of her advantageous position it was the currency policy that ought to be criticised and not the trade prosperity. Prof. Joshi also asserted that the agriculturist had prospered and in many cases had paid off his debt. Such hearsay reports could not be relied upon. It would have been better if Dr. Panandikar could have advanced arguments of deteriorating income per head, to prove his thesis that the trade prosperity was a myth.

Prof. G. N. Joshi criticised, the policy of England in paying India in paper for the articles which she took from her during the war, as dishonest. He said India's prosperity could have been had England been honest.

Mr. B .F. Madon said that there was a clear indication that India has saved a great deal during the war period. This was seen in the company flotations and ready subscribing to the Government loan in no time. This meant prosperity, immense savings during the war period, which were now available for India's industrial and other development. If during the war Indian productiveness had not increased, there was reason to believe that India's production was greatly organised.

The President thanked the learned lecturer for his pains and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

EMBARGO TO BE RELAXED.

A Press Note states:—

The Government of Bombay have had for some time under their consideration the question of allowing religious instruction to be imparted in publicly managed schools and colleges. While they have no intention whatever of receding from their attitude of strict religious neutrality, or from the principle that schools and colleges under public management ought not to be used as a means of fostering any one religion at the expense of others, and while adhering to the opinion that religious instruction ought to be, and can best be, given to children by their parents or by the regular teachers of religion, they have decided that the existing embargo on such instruction in publicly managed schools and colleges may be to a certain extent relaxed. They have accordingly been pleased to issue the following orders:—

(a) School and college premises may in future be used for religious teaching or simple prayers if well-constituted outside bodies offer to make provision for such teaching or prayers either just before or just after school hours, provided that (1) there is no local objection, (2) the teachers appointed are acceptable to Government or the local body concerned, and (3) no ceremonial observances are included. A slightly greater latitude may be allowed in the case of hostels in regard to the last proviso;

(b) The services of a teacher in the service of Government or a local body should not, however, be utilised for imparting religious instruction;

(c) Religious teaching or observance cannot be made compulsory for day students, but in the case of students residing in hostels compulsion may be allowed under proper safeguard, only if the parents or guardians so desire;

(d) The time spent by any student on religious teaching or observance should not be deducted from the prescribed period of the curriculum which should be fixed on educational considerations alone.

Her Highness Begum of Bhopal accompanied by Nawabzada Haji Mohammed Hamidullah arrived at Vicerigal Lodge on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. C. P. Fletcher and Rai Krishnaji on Tuesday.

At the Calcutta High Court Mr. Justice Greaves delivered judgment in the suit brought by Messrs. Caledonian Printing Co against Major W. M. Cairncross to recover Rs. 2,717. The plaintiff's company carry on busines as printers and bookbinders. In May last in pursuance of an order of the defendant they printed and bound for him a book and was despatched to the address of the defendant at Rangoon. They submitted a bill for Rs. 3,901 but the defendant paid on account Rs. 1,475. His Lordship granted a decree.

Old Man's Kidneys

A Family Doctor states that the worst cases of kidney disease are found amongst people who drink too much, eat too much and lead a strenuous life of rush and hustle. He quotes an actual examination he once made of the kidney from a young man of 40, side by side with the kidney from an old man of 70. Both bore the marks of old age. WHY? Because the life the young man had led, had given him in the prime of life "Old Man's Kidneys."

Old Man's Kidneys! How well this phrase sums up the too frequent explanation of backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel and stone.

Kidney disease is medically listed as preventable—remember this! Avoid chills and colds be moderate in eating and drinking, get more rest, more fresh air, and cultivate bowel regularity.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist Nature in restoring and maintaining kidney activity. By helping these organs to purify the blood this special kidney medicine does much to counteract the bad results of indiscretion.

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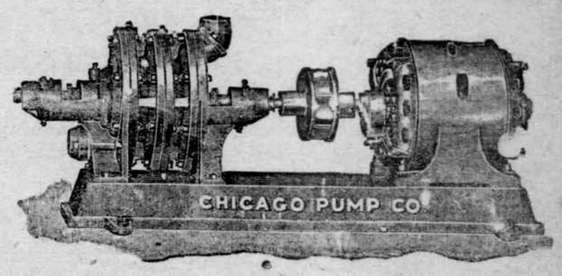

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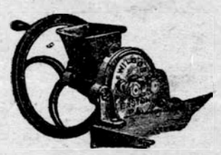

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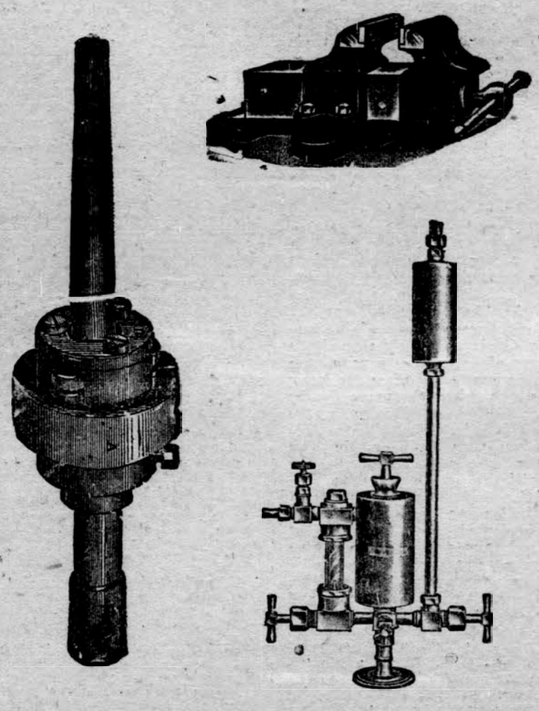

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